

After the dinner the party adjourned to the east room, where the president

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 28.—The R
au agency says it learns that Norm
Lapgood of New York has been s
ointed American minister to De
mark in succession to Dr. Mauri
gan, who resigned last year on

The bride has lived in Paris more than a year with her sister, Sarah.

After the dinner the party adjourned to the east room, where the president

leave THE TRIBUNE
every morning so they
posted. And their hus-
other TRIBUNES at
stand.

were comfortably glowing, announced himself prepared to answer all questions.

He said the discussion should not be regarded as confidential, but later in the evening he requested secrecy in regard to a phase of one question, involving relations with another nation.

The first question asked after the president invited examination by his legislative guests was by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, Republican. The senator asked the president if the league constitution did not certainly mean the abrogation of the Monroe doctrine. To this the president quickly and emphatically replied in the negative. He said that the league constitution would not involve abrogation of the Monroe doctrine and dwelt at some length on this point, insisting that the United States should not be called upon by the constitution to abandon its traditional principle of America for Americans.

Monroe Policy Safe.

"But," asked a senator, "suppose a non-American nation should attempt to gain a foothold in this hemisphere, as we had good reason to believe was contemplated by the constitution not many years ago, would we not be required to submit such a dispute to the uncertainties of settlement by the league?"

"I would not regard it as the uncertainty of settlement," replied the president. "A violation of the Monroe doctrine would be involved and the nations of the league would rally to the defense of the principle, and the United States alone upholding the Monroe doctrine all the nations of the world would stand with the United States."

Senator Brandegee asked the president what harm there would be in assuring preservation of the Monroe doctrine by amending the league constitution to provide for its recognition. This brought up the whole subject of amending the league plan, other members of the committee having suggested to the president that the nation might be unwilling to ratify the treaty except on condition that certain changes were made to protect vital national interests.

Agreed On No Change.

Mr. Wilson thereupon disclosed that the members of the peace conference had agreed to the conclusion of their formation of the league constitution to urge that no attempt be made to amend it in any particular.

It was with great difficulty, said the president, that all national views had been brought into harmony on the subject of the peace league and any proposal of amendment necessarily brought up the discussion and the danger of dissension and ultimate failure. He argued for complete acceptance of the document without any change.

Another question asked concerned the surrender of sovereignty on the part of the United States by agreeing to the terms of the league plan. To this the president replied that, of course, acceptance of the league constitution would necessarily involve the surrender of some sovereignty, adding that no nation ever entered into any treaty relation with other nations without surrendering some of its sovereignty.

Would Make Wars Remote.

The president also asked if, in his opinion, the league constitution would be a sure preventive of war. To this he replied that no sensible man would contend that the league absolutely would prevent war, but he argued that it would bring the nations so much closer together and create such better understandings that wars in the future could at least be a remote possibility.

Much of the discussion turned upon the question of the mandates to govern the African colonies and the new nations of the world. The president said that he had been pressed strongly by the representatives of the allied nations to accept on behalf of the United States the responsibility of the mandates in this direction.

He said he had firmly discouraged such suggestions, believing that the American people would be opposed to assuming trusteeship possibly of an indefinite tenure over backward races in far corners of the world. He thought, however, that in view of the great interest in the Armenians which prevails in America the United States probably would not object to becoming the mandatory for this new nation.

British Draft the One Adopted.

The president is reported to have told the senators and representatives that the constitution of the league as adopted by the peace conference was the one which was proposed by Great Britain, but was not the one which was offered by Gen. Smuts, one of the British representatives.

The president is reported to have said further that the drafts which were proposed by France, Italy and the United States were rejected.

Question of Armament.

Practical operation of the league plan for limitation of armament came in for a deal of argument. A senator put forth the contention that it would be unconstitutional for the United States to permit any agency but congress to decree the size of its army and navy.

Mr. Wilson said he could not agree with that view. The limitations of armament laid down by the league, he insisted, would be only moral obligations. They would not be binding upon the United States. Congress could disregard them if it saw fit, but he opined that the moral obligation would be observed.

The president was reminded that limitation of the size of an army would not prevent a nation from raising tremendously greater forces with which to fight a war.

Mr. Wilson said that the restraint would really lie in the limitation of the



1—The Spartacists are trying to seize control of the government of Saxony. They have taken possession of Plauen, Perna, and other industrial cities and have the one express rail line between Berlin and Munich at their disposal. Independent socialists are condemning the Weimar government and are working feverishly to establish a soviet republic in Saxony.

2—There is a new revolt in

production of arms and munitions. The league would keep a careful check on the production of arms and would enforce the limitation. It would be permissible for a nation to train any number of troops it desired and there would be nothing in the plan antagonistic to universal military training, but the amount of available arms would be limited at all times.

In this way, he said, any war which might break out in spite of the league would be more likely to be a little war than a big war, because of the shortage of munitions alone.

The president disclosed that the details of armament limitation had been discussed at the Paris conference and a tentative conclusion reached that the maximum number of rifles a nation should be permitted to maintain would be 250,000. The number of cannon and other arms also would be limited specifically.

Withdrawal from League.

Senator Lodge raised the question of withdrawal from the league and called attention to the fact that the constitution is silent on this point. He asked the president if it would be a violation of the constitution to withdraw from the league.

Mr. Wilson replied in the negative. He opined that any member of the league would be at liberty to withdraw therefrom even when a dispute likely to lead to war was imminent. He expressed doubt, however, that there could be any withdrawal after the league had taken cognizance of a dispute.

Several of the president's guests were intent on discussing the possibilities of interference by the league with full national discretion in the regulation of immigration. The president said he had served notice of the intention to bring up the question of discrimination against races such as the Chinese extension to the league. He insisted that the league constitution clearly limits jurisdiction to questions external to a nation's affairs.

The president said that all in all the success of the league would rest largely upon the good will and the good faith of the high contracting parties.

The league has already proved of practical value, he said, and will have to be incorporated in the general peace treaty. Many questions have already cropped up which could not be settled by the ordinary processes of treaty making and had to be left to the league of nations.

Whether there should be a league of nations or not, the president declared it is up to the United States to stand by the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jugoslavs and other newly organized nations in Europe.

Those at Millennial Feast.

The only members of the committee absent from the dinner were Senator Borah of Idaho, who declined the invitation, Senator Tamm of New Mexico, who is away and declined, and Representative Shackelford of Missouri, who is ill.

Those present at the dinner were: President Wilson.

Democratic members of the senate foreign relations committee—Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman; Jos. Sharp Williams of Mississippi, Claude A. Swanson of Virginia, Alton Pomeroy of Ohio, Marcus A. Smith of Arizona, Willard Saulsbury of Delaware, Key Pittman of Nevada, John K. Shields of Tennessee, Charles S.

Thomas of Colorado, Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas.

Republican members of the senate foreign relations committee—Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, William Alden Smith of Michigan, Porter J. McCumber of North Dakota, Frank B. Brandegee of Connecticut, Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania.

House Well Represented.

Democratic members of the house committee on foreign affairs—Henry D. Flood of Virginia, chairman; J. Charles Williamson of Maryland, William S. Goodwin of Arkansas, Charles M. Stedman of North Carolina, Pat Harrison of Mississippi, Charles B. Smith of New York, Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois, William C. Clegg of South Carolina, George Huddleston of Alabama, Tom Connally of Texas, Thomas F. Smith of New York.

Republican members of the house committee on foreign affairs—Allen Cooper of Wisconsin, Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania, John Jacob Rogers of Massachusetts, Henry Wood of Pennsylvania, George Edmund Foss of Illinois, Clarence B. Miller of Minnesota, Luther W. Mott of New York, Ambrose Kennedy of Rhode Island.

Cummins Attacks Plan.

Although favoring an international agreement to prevent war, Senator Cummins definitely joined the opposition to the proposed league of nations. He spoke in the senate this afternoon, answering the challenge of ex-President Taft to the opponents of the league to propose a constructive program, Senator Cummins set forth four points:

"First, we ought to agree, and all other nations ought to agree, that justiciable disputes should be settled either by arbitration or adjudication, and we ought to agree, and all other nations ought to agree, without equivocation or reserve, that we and they should by and perform the award or judgment."

"Second, we ought to agree, and all other nations ought to agree, that with respect to other international disputes war shall not be made until some permanent, regular, international body, in which every member of the league is represented, shall have had a fair opportunity to discuss and consider it."

"Third, if any nation should refuse to submit a proper controversy to judgment or refuse to perform the award or judgment when rendered, or refuse to delay war until the combined powers have an opportunity to consider the subject in all its aspects, I am willing to agree that ostracism shall be the penalty inflicted upon the offending nation."

"Fourth, it is my firm belief that the compact should contain a program of disarmament, and, after all, in disarmament largely lies the hope of permanent peace. The constitution proposed in Paris is most disappointing in this regard, for a careful study of its provisions gives us little right to believe that there will be any disarmament among the strong powers which are to give the compact life and vigor."

Senator Owen, Democrat of Oklahoma, taking the floor immediately after Senator Cummins had concluded his address, told the senate he believed "the good old fashioned bad" in the covenant. He urged, however, that substantial amendments be written into the treaty.

WILSON MOVES ON THE CAPITOL TO SPEED WORK

Insists on the Passage of Many Big Bills in a Few Days.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—President Wilson plans to move his headquarters temporarily to the capitol and assume personal direction of the administration forces in an effort to break up the legislative blockade which threatens to defeat some of the administration's most important measures.

An announcement to this effect came from the White House today, following the president's decision to call no extra session of congress before June 1. Coupled with a report that the Democrats were preparing to issue a statement to the country unloading the blame for the congested legislative situation on the Republicans, the announcement stirred up bitter turmoil in the senate.

What He Wants Passed.

The president laid down a program of measures he would insist upon the senate passing during the next four days. This program was said to include these bills:

The army and navy appropriation bill, the \$7,000,000,000 bond bill, the wheat guarantee bill, the railroad bill, the oil land leasing bill, water power legislation, and Secretary of the Interior Lane's proposition to appropriate \$100,000,000 to reclaim swamp lands to provide farms for soldiers.

The program involves an outlay of something in the neighborhood of \$11,000,000,000 and one Democratic leader remarked that it was "a fair sized order" for four days.

Want an Extra Session.

The president felt that by his presence at the capitol he would be able to aid his followers in the senate in forcing these measures to a vote and thus avoid an extra session of congress before June 1.

Republican senators took the position that an extra session ought to be called at once. They pointed out that the country, at the last election, clearly demonstrated that it wanted an immediate change of control in congress. Furthermore, the Republicans explained, it would be most unwise for congress to disband and go home for a long stay while some of the most important problems before the nation remain unsettled.

They expressed the belief that the real reason for the president's keen desire to avoid an extra session was to pursue a state of indecision in the league of nations until the Paris conference is concluded.

Speed Up Some Bills.

The Democratic majority responded quickly to the executive pressure for speed. The naval affairs committee made a favorable report on the naval bill, carrying an appropriation of \$750,000,000, and authorizing the president to build or suspend building, as he sees fit, on an enormous three year building program, beginning July 1, 1920. This action was taken by a strict party vote, and the Republicans made it clear that they would fight the measure on the floor.

At the same time the public lands committee reported Secretary Lane's reclamation project, while the senate itself in rapid order disposed of a series of minor appropriation bills, including the rivers and harbors "pork" bill, carrying \$33,000,000.

Seek to Curb Debate.

To further save time Democratic leaders undertook to call off administrative senators who were planning to make speeches in defense of the league. They failed to shut off this kind of oratory. Senator Owen of Oklahoma made a speech occupying several hours. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, chairman of the foreign relations committee, announced he would go on with his speech tomorrow afternoon unless the legislative situation prevented. The opponents of the league showed no disposition to curtail their discussion.

The Democratic efforts to charge the Republicans with responsibility for the threatened failure of some of the most important measures of the session created strong resentment. Republicans promptly began the preparation of charts and data to show to the country that the Democrats were really to blame for having "frittered away" their time and permitting the essential legislation to sleep in committees while attention was given to such measures as the \$33,000,000 pork bill. Senator Hitchcock provoked sharp

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British Expect President to Face Bitter Fight with Members of Senate

BY HENRY M. HYDE.

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.] [Special Wire Service to The Tribune.]

LONDON, Feb. 26.—"We have tried, not perhaps, with complete success, to swallow the foam of the divine beaker of eloquence with which President Wilson refreshed the dry city of Boston."

In such language does the Morning Post begin its leader on the president's Boston speech under the title of "Ideals and Realities." The Post is the old Tory grandmother of the English press and is likely to scold at anything new. But the old lady has, at least, the virtue of frankness and will say what she thinks and what other people are thinking and are too polite or too discreet to say.

One would be inclined to read her utterances with no more than a smile if he did not reflect that the vast majority of the present house of commons are Tories, or Conservatives, though serving under the radical leadership of Lloyd George.

View of the Chronicle.

The Morning Chronicle is the paper which is credited with being the personal organ of the premier. In its leader this morning—every London and all of the great provincial papers I have seen today devote their leading articles to the Boston oration—the Chronicle says:

"He appeals to America for the first time to play its part in policing the unsettled territories of the old world and in protecting the young nations, and, if he succeeds in carrying his people with him in this new crusade, he will have given a second service to mankind as great as was that of bringing the United States to finish the war."

"The Crisis of Peace."

Occupying a position as nearly independent as any of the great London newspapers is the Daily Telegraph. It says:

"The crisis of the war is behind us and we are confronted with the crisis of peace. Will the American people maintain unabated their efforts in the cause of humanity? That, in effect, is the question which Mr. Wilson submits, without any doubt of the answer, to his fellow countrymen. How far the Americans will translate into action their sympathy with the new ideal is a matter which of course cannot be prejudged, but there is significance in a dispatch which we publish this morning from our special correspondent in Paris which indicates clearly enough that American feeling is not prepared for the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine and asserts that the United States will give no mandate to the president for an entry into the league of nations without exact knowledge of how the matters involved in her sovereignty would be affected thereby."

"But of America's sympathy with the essential ideal, for which Mr. Wilson is laboring is so sure that none need have any doubt and we are confident when he undertook today to impress upon the senate the necessity for speedier action."

"I wish to call attention to the serious condition of legislation," Senator Hitchcock said. "We still have the general appropriation bills which must pass the senate before adjournment, or which ought to, unless we are to run into serious complications. We have the bond bill, which must be passed if the credit of the country is to be protected."

"We have the railroad money bill, a bill absolutely necessary to provide the government with money for the operation of the railroads. We have the wheat fund bill, a bill absolutely necessary to supply the government with proper authority and means for caring for the wheat crop, for which it is already under an impressive obligation."

"In addition to that, we have in conference the leasing bill, the water power bill, and the contract validation bill, all of which have almost reached the point of completion and each of which is highly important to the country."

"We have," he then brought up, "inquired Senator Kellogg of Minnesota."

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ADAM SCHAAF

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TWO COURLAND SEAPORTS TAKEN FROM BOLSHEVIKI

Libau and Windau Are Saved from Grasp of the Reds.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26.—The ports of Libau and Windau in Courland, on the Baltic sea, which were taken by the bolsheviks Jan. 21, have been recaptured.

Windau was retaken by the Germans by a simultaneous land and sea attack after a violent battle, according to a Berlin dispatch.

Advance North of Odessa.

ATHENS, Feb. 26.—Greek troops operating with detachments of French and Roumanians have advanced north of Odessa, pursuing bolshevik forces along the Dniester river. After a short fight they have occupied the fort and town of Tiraspol, on the right bank of the Dniester, fifty-three miles from Odessa, according to a Saloniki dispatch.

Proof of Atrocities.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26.—[Via Montreal.]—The official report of the Estonian authorities on the atrocities committed by the bolsheviks in Estonia, especially at Wessenberg and Dorpat, unfolds a terrible tale.

The graves of persons murdered at Wessenberg were opened Feb. 17 in the presence of the town governor and were found to contain eighty-two bodies. The skulls had been bayoneted. An eyewitness said the people were placed at the edges of the graves and shot. The bodies were then thrown into the graves and the wounded killed with rifle bullets. In the vicinity of the graves were bits of torn clothes, fragments of skulls and hair, while the grass was covered with congealed blood.

At Dorpat the people killed were dropped into the river through holes cut in the ice. Bodies recovered later bore evidence of brutal treatment by the bolsheviks. In one cellar a large number of bodies were found in a pile. These victims had been robbed of their clothes and valuables and killed with hatchets and bombs.

The report says that thirty women at Narva were drowned, the bolsheviks tying stones around their necks and throwing them into the river.

"Lenine and Trotsky Deeds"

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Premier Lloyd George and War Minister Lloyd George and other officials of the soviet government "know that the game is up but do not know how to get out of it or what to do." Is the belief expressed by H. V. Kelling, an English trade unionist, in an interview in the Westminster Gazette. He recently arrived in England from Russia, where he spent five years.

The Chicago Tribune

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Loop Sees Soldiers Do the "Mess Kit Serpentine"

Sixty-eighth Coast Artillerymen Stop Here for "Chow" at a Cafeteria; on Way to Camp Grant.



Denain Plants, Women Too, Left a Ruin by Enemy

BY SPEARMAN LEWIS.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

(By Special Cable.)

(Copyright, 1919: By the Tribune Company.)

RECOND ARTICLE.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—To the south of Lens, battered out of all semblance to a great mining city, lies Arras. East of both lies Douai. About this triangle lies the 240,000 acres of what once was the fairest wheat fields of France.

Today you could not get down a plow here without being in one shell hole, with the horses in another.

France seeks a quick indemnity for these real distresses, fearful that men and women will go chasing squirrel tracks, and a phantom peace. Pumping water from the coal mines of Lens is merely an engineering problem for the Frenchman, but how he will remold the surface of northern France so that he may grow something besides mud holes, unexploded shells and hand grenades is an unsolved question.

As our pilot train crept south from Lens over the new laid track, Vimy ridge, in its distant grandeur, was on our flank. No military wisdom was needed to catch at a glance its strategic importance, nor to estimate the valor of the Canadians in their immortal feat in taking it.

Arras raised its shattered Hotel de Ville before us in the early afternoon. The one proud tower stands like a giant candle burned down one side. The tallow has run about the public square until this jewel of the fifteenth century today is a shapeless lump of chalky white.

The cathedral, dating with restorations from the thirteenth century, its roofless and windowless, with a pile of debris in the center which reaches almost to where once proudly rose the nave. Upon the marble robes of the blessed Virgin in the chancel soldiers' names of many armies have been written.

Grand Place a Ruin.

The grand place completes the semicircle of the great trading mart for grains. It is two blocks square of perfect seventeenth century Flemish architecture, has had its arcades and ornate shops shot off nightly as bad men once shot out the lights in Kehoe's bar. Scant 300 yards beyond the cathedral, the Hun's first line of sputtered venom throughout the war. But Arras never faded. Today it can be restored sufficiently to shelter human beings, but the pulsing life of the grain center is no more. For this France says the time Douai was reached the ordinary ravages of pillaged and

knocked down towns—bombed into insensibility—scarcely raised a murmur of sympathy. It took Denain, the looted, to bring us back to our quickening senses.

Vast Plants Wrecked.

The mammoth blast furnaces of the steel mills of Denain and the hapless women of the town fell into German hands on Oct. 8, 1914. When both were abandoned four years later to a month there was little salvage in either. Here the military Hun set going his great munition center, far enough behind his own line to make production reasonably safe. For an hour our train circled what you might once have pictured as Gary, Bethlehem Steel, or Hog Island. It was a second Krupp's in France.

Capt. Boeking is listed as dictator of this region. For four years steel flowed in great torrents from the hearths. Then the Hun prepared to evacuate. Apparently German efficiency in ruthlessness saw no handwriting on the wall—or, seeing, perhaps, figured that equipment in the hand is worth many heartfelt appeals at the peace table.

Auctions Off Mills.

Boeking first put up the blast furnaces at auction and sold them for a trifle. What remained was then handed over to a dealer in old iron. Then came the sale of equipment sheltered by miles and miles of roofing. Sheet iron mills, rolling mills, and steel works were sold to German firms that under normal conditions would be in competition with the Denain mills. The German government is charged by France with taking the profits of this industrial debauchery and devoting them to the Kaiser's war loans.

When the sale was over the destruction began. Denain's mines were placed under the blast furnaces, three of which were destroyed and the others damaged. The looters burned what had not been carried away or ruined. There is nothing academic or debatable about Denain, the French insist. The world may come and look for itself.

Leather and Wood.

Only women remain. Those who still wear leather shoes, their sisters declare, represent those who accepted daylight leisure in preference to weary hours at the bench and lathe in the munition plants. Those who wear noisy sabots preferred at least the saving grace of busy hands and heads. Denain, to the credit of its women, is filled with clattering wooden shoes.

But the nights, of all else, belonged to the Hun. He looted souls as he looted factories, tossing to the liberators the husks of both. France counts these things in an endless red color and asks the world not to forget the taking of what is due nor the paying of the debt.

POLES ACCUSE GERMAN TROOPS OF ATROCITIES

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

(By Special Cable.)

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Polish authorities in Paris report widespread atrocities by the German soldiers on the Polish population. Two farmers killed at Ruskow. A woman died in a Posen hospital from shot wounds in the legs and breast. At Krusze several Poles were blinded by German orders. These depredations occurred west of Gen. Foch's demarcation line, where the Polish population is reported continually massacred.

On the Polish-Russian frontier it is reported that 75,000 Polish hostages are being forced to enlist in the Red army by the bolsheviks. Refusal is followed by a stoppage of food.

Followed by Poland is being returned to Switzerland marked "Refused by Aus-

Bolivia to Make Sea Outlet Claim in Paris

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 26.—Bolivia has decided to ask the peace conference for an outlet to the Pacific, according to an announcement made by the Bolivian legation here today.

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POWERS PREEN FOR RULE OF TURK CAPITAL

Settlements Decided Secret Until All Are Fixed.

BY HENRY WALES.

(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

(By Special Cable.)

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Occupation of Constantinople and the Dardanelles are the only mandates so far which seem to present difficulties of settlement. Great Britain, France, and Greece are actively gunning for the mandate of administering the Ottoman capital and Gallipoli, while Italy and Roumania are smilingly indicating they are not adverse to receiving the mandate. The United States and Japan are the only bidders disinterested, and it is believed their attitude will swing the decision. Japan, through its alliance, practically is bound to support the English.

The Russian defection had smashed all Muscovite pretensions for taking Constantinople, which had been promised in 1915, but it is believed if the Russians are recognized as admitted to the peace pourparlers certain elements at least may advance the old demands that the promise be kept. Greece is the most active in claiming the straits and the capital, but it is understood Athens favors Britain over France, if a great power receives the prize, owing to the conciliatory English forbearance, before Constantinople abdicated, when the French evinced a sterner and harsher attitude.

Must Remove Guns.

The removal of Krupp batteries emplaced on the Gallipoli peninsula and along the Asiatic side of the straits is expected to be demanded by the league of nations from the power receiving the mandate, and it will be prohibited from fortifying the Dardanelles or holding the mines and other barriers in readiness for use.

If it becomes evident that a majority of the nations prefer a small state being named the mandate instead of a great power, France will back the Roumanian claims, insisting that Roumania is vitally interested in keeping the Black sea open, while never dangerous as an aggressive nation.

Progress Kept Secret.

Although all the various commissions meeting daily report they are progressing satisfactorily toward solutions of the problems concerning a preliminary peace, no results will be given out until all are ready together when the findings probably will be indicated at a plenary session toward the middle of March.

This procedure is held to be necessary because disclosing isolated parts of the peace terms, while withholding compensating concessions, would surely breed trouble in certain countries, and the entire treaty applying conditions cannot be fulfilled without harming neighbors who have conflicting rights.

It is fully understood that even the league of nations cannot satisfy every ambition, claim, and desire of every nation, but efforts will be made to arrange the most equitable settlements. So, if claims are quarrelsome in one direction, they may be expanded in other directions.

Reds Hold Up Gun Delivery to Americans

COBLENZ, Tuesday, Feb. 26.—(By the Associated Press.)—In reply to a demand of the Americans why the delivery of fifteen heavy caliber guns was delayed the German delivering commission today informed the Americans that the Spartacists in occupied Germany were responsible.

Up to the present the Germans have delivered in Coblenz 107 large guns and five long range guns mounted on railroad trucks. The delivery of the fifteen will complete the big gun deliveries.

TALES ON "LEAGUE OF NATIONS."

Prof. R. B. Denon of Northwestern University addressed a banquet given by the Erie-Walton Business Men's association last night when he spoke on the proposed league of nations.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Premier Clemenceau today discussed general affairs with several of his collaborators. Permission to do so was given him by his physicians.

The premier left his residence this afternoon for the first time since he was shot last Wednesday. A large crowd had gathered around the house in the hope of seeing him. Cheers and cries of "Vive Clemenceau" arose as he stepped from the house and entered an automobile with Dr. Laubry. The premier's face, which showed signs of the fever he had been through, bore a pleased smile as he acknowledged the greetings.

Confidence in Ministry Voted in French Senate

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 26.—The French senate today gave the government a vote of confidence by acclamation, following an address by Victor Boret, minister of provisions. The speaker outlined the activities of his department relative to meeting the high cost of living throughout the country.

FRENCH TO START AIR MAIL.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Aerial mail service between Paris and other important French cities will be inaugurated Saturday by the director of civilian aviation. The first will carry mail to and from Paris and Bordeaux, Marseille, Toulouse, Brest and St. Nazaire.

HOLD MAN ON LIQUOR CHARGE.

Frank Grobich of Waukegan was held to for a few hours' leave on a motorcycle, charged with bringing liquor into the five mile zone around the Great Lakes naval station.

SPARTACANS TRY TO SEIZE POWER OVER ALL SAXONY

Radicals in Leipzig Demand an End to Weimar Rule.

BERLIN, Feb. 26.—[By the Associated Press.]—Spartacists and Radical Socialists have launched a movement to overthrow the government in Saxony, where the newly elected diet was to assemble today. A general strike has been proclaimed and railway communication with Halle, one of the principal junction points in Saxony, has been broken. The Spartacists are reported to have taken possession of Plauen and other industrial centers.

Independent Socialists in Leipzig have issued a manifesto demanding the retirement of the Weimar government, declaring that it is "an impediment to socialism and the liberation of the proletariat." The Independent Socialists are reported working feverishly for a proclamation of a soviet republic in Saxony.

Seize the Newspapers.

After radical demonstrations at Plauen and Plauen, the radicals seized the plants of the non-Socialist newspapers and ordered the officers of the armed plants to leave. Work has been stopped in many Saxony factories. The revolt has not developed in Dresden or Leipzig.

Prof. Quide, who is a member of the national assembly and who saw the shooting of Minister of the Interior Auer in Munich last week, declares he is informed that the assassin of Premier Eisner was not Count Arco Valley, but an unidentified man with a crippled hand. The count, it is declared, does not have such a deformity. The mystery, the professor believes, may be cleared up when the relatives of the count return to Munich, whence they have fled.

New Revolt in Mannheim.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26.—A fresh revolt broke out at Mannheim today. Spartacist forces occupied the post office, the telegraph offices, and the railway station and communication with the city is interrupted.

A dispatch received here from Mannheim by way of Berlin says: "After two days' negotiations the Majority and Independent Socialists agreed to rescind the proclamation of the soviet republic and to abolish martial law. The Independent Socialists consented to evacuate public buildings and withdraw their arms. They are being guaranteed immunity." Best "Foster" Militant.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The workmen and soldiers' council of Munich has sent a wireless message to all countries announcing that a dictatorship by the proletariat and peasants has been proclaimed in Bavaria. Central News dispatch from Basel, filed on Tuesday.

The message states that in consequence of the murder of Premier Eisner "by a representative of German feudal militarism" the Bavarian proletariat has arisen to defeat the feudal revolution. Bavarian Socialist unity has been realized, it is added.

Great Britain Gives Two Submarines to Canada

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Walter Hume Long, first lord of the admiralty, announced in the house of commons today that the imperial government had presented two submarines to Canada and had offered the Australian government six modern destroyers and six modern submarines. Requests made by other dominions would receive the most sympathetic consideration, he said.

Foot Style and Comfort

Style and comfort are combined in McNiff custom-made boots—built to your measure on your own individual design—last from the best leathers obtainable. Assure yourself greater shoe-satisfaction and long-life economy. Investigate prices and advantages without obligation.

About Repairs

McNiff repaired boots can be worn with ease and comfort. All repairing done by hand, insuring careful work.

McNiff

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Write for our book: "The Science of Shoe Making."

A SUPERB, THRILLING, SPECTACULAR NOVEL SURPASSING ANYTHING IN MODERN FICTION

THE FOUR HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE

By VINCENTE BLASCO IBANEZ

The New York Times says: "IBANEZ IS ONE OF THE GREATEST, IF INDEED HE BE NOT THE GREATEST, OF LIVING NOVELISTS."

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We Send You by Mail, Postpaid,

1 pound Butter
1 Roasting or Broiling Chicken
3 dozen Fresh Country Eggs

All For \$4.25

All of our products are the finest that can be raised on a central Illinois farm.

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Lincoln, Illinois

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DEALERS' PROFIT ON YOUR DECORATION DAY ORDER. BUY FROM US AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Place your order NOW. We are BARRY, VERMONT, manufacturers and shippers of all the best of our kind. We ship to any place in the U. S. at our own expense. Write or call at our office for our catalog, with 100 new designs of vases, monuments and statuary, including all the latest for SOLDIERS and SAILORS, with prices list attached.

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NO COURLAND REPORTS TAKEN FROM BOLSHIEVSKI OF FOE NATIONS

and Windau Are Saved from Grasp of the Reds.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26.—The port of Courland and Windau in Courland, Baltic sea, which were taken by bolsheviks Jan. 31, have been regained.

Windau was retaken by the Germans simultaneously land and sea after a violent battle, according to Berlin dispatch.

Advance North of Odessa.

HENS, Feb. 26.—Greek troops with detachments of French Roumanians have advanced north, pursuing bolshevik forces the Dniester river. After a short they have occupied the fort and of Tiraspol, on the right bank of Dniester, fifty-three miles from Odessa, according to a Saloniki dispatch.

Proof of Atrocities.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 26.—[Via Mon.—]The official report of the Danish authorities on the atrocities committed by the bolsheviks in Estonia, especially at Wessenberg and Derfolds, a terrible tale.

Graves of persons murdered at Wessenberg were opened Feb. 17 in the presence of the town governor and found to contain eighty-two bodies. The skulls had been battered in the bodies had been found in a pile of skulls and hair, while the rest was covered with congealed blood.

Dorpat the people killed were thrown into the river through holes in the ice. Bodies recovered later evidence of brutal treatment by bolsheviks. In one cellar a large pile of bodies were found in a pile of skulls and hair, while the rest was covered with congealed blood.

Some Points Unsettled.

There still remain some matters more or less extraneous to the constitution for settlement, such as the question of immigration, but these will be taken up later. There is a general feeling of satisfaction apparent among the labor leaders at the progress made by the commission.

At its meeting today the commission considered the constitution for Estonia, and decided upon the following points: The constitution shall be based on the principle of universal suffrage, and shall be subject to revision by a national assembly.

It also considered the position of self-governing dominions, and decided upon the following points: The dominions shall be subject to the central government, and shall be entitled to a share in the national revenue.

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SHOW HOW BAKER
URGED KINDNESS
FOR OBJECTORS

Senators Hear a Letter
Asking for "Tact and
Consideration."

(STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Secretary of War Baker ordered conscientious objectors treated "with tact and consideration" and not as "a military law" prior to the signing of the armistice. This decision was made today before the military affairs committee while it was investigating charges that harsh sentences had been imposed on soldiers in the army who had been subjected to court martial.

During the defense by Maj. Gen. E. H. Crowder and other officers of the war department of the system of army courts, Senator Chamberlain interposed a read into the record a letter which had been sent to the commander of national guard and national army camps, ordering consideration for conscientious objectors.

In introducing the letter Senator Chamberlain reserved the right to incorporate in the record "any denial which Secretary Baker may choose to make."

Segregate Objectors.
The letter, which was signed by H. Leonard, assistant general, said: "The secretary of war directs that you be instructed to segregate the conscientious objectors in the division and to place them under supervision of instructors, who shall be specially selected with a view to insuring that these men will be handled with tact and consideration and their questions will be answered fully and frankly."

"With reference to the attitude of objectors to military service, these men are to be treated as violating military law, thereby subjecting themselves to the penalties of the articles of war, but their attitude in this respect will be quietly ignored and they will be treated with kindly consideration."

"Attention in this connection is invited to a case where a number of conscientious objectors in one of our divisions, when treated in this manner renounced the original objection to military service and voluntarily offered to give the best efforts to the service of the United States as soldiers."

Under Cites Courts Martial.
Maj. Gen. Crowder addressed himself to discussion of the legislation now before congress, which would create the articles of war and create a new method of courts martial. Crowder opposed the legislation on grounds that it would be a compromise and would place powers in the hands of the judge advocate general which would exceed the powers of the commander in chief of the army, the president.

Col. R. A. Read of the judge advocate general's office told the committee that many of the harsh sentences which were imposed during the war were never intended to have been served out. He said they were handed down only for disciplinary reasons and that they have since been reviewed and set aside.

Col. E. G. Davis, formerly attached to the adjutant general's office, was the witness stand when Senator Chamberlain introduced the letter. He questioned under what authority of the secretary of war had ordered the honorable discharge of many conscientious objectors with full pay. Col. Davis said he did not believe there was any authority by law for the act, but presumed that the secretary of war had proceeded under the power which he possessed to extend clemency at any time, and had ordered the men returned to duty and then immediately ordered their honorable discharge upon their return to duty.

Contradicts Gen. Ansell.
Col. Davis denied a statement made by Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Ansell that he had been removed from duty in the administration of discipline in the judge advocate's office. Col. Davis said Gen. Ansell had been in charge

LABOR ON ORIENTAL NEEDLEWORK HERE

New Shop to Dispose of Handiwork of Foreign Born Citizens as Aid in Drive for Americanization.



Mrs. Maryama

Spinning the threads of a finer Americanism as they produce the needlework of their country, Mrs. F. Maruyama and Mrs. T. R. Otsuka are enthusiastic friends of the New America shop, 1409 Stevens building, which has just been opened as a clearing house

for work of foreign born citizens of those. It is part of a larger Americanization plan undertaken by the combined chapters of the D. A. R. of Chicago.

Mrs. Henry P. Ames is chairman of the Americanization committee. Miss Alta Stevens, Mrs. W. E. Sparrow, Mrs.

Amos Walker, and Mrs. Frank Grassley are the officers. Miss M. M. Thorson is in charge of the shop.

A concert and costume ball for the enterprise will be held by the foreign born division of the Liberty loan committee at the Hotel La Salle on March 7.

There's a Secret List.
Parents! Heed this tip from the gentleman who dispenses marriage licenses at the city hall. Call him on the phone if ever you have any apprehension of an impending elopement in the family and whisper the secret to him. He will exert the authority of the law to halt the elopers when they present themselves at his bureau.

Frank L. Padeloup, chief clerk of the marriage license bureau, disclosed the existence of a list of forbidden marriages, or betrothals, in an address before a gathering of social service workers yesterday at the office of the lower north district of the United Charities, 1412 North La Salle street.

"We keep a list of names of persons under age whose parents disapprove of their marriage and wish to prevent an elopement," he explained. The bureau intercepts the eloping couple and refuses a license.

Padeloup spoke on "The Abuse of the Marriage License Laws." Representatives of a score of benevolent organizations were present. The meeting was the third of a series held under auspices of the United Charities to inquire into the basic causes of domestic disasters and family misfortunes.

"The marriage license bureau needs a doctor," declared Mrs. William H. Hubbard, chairman of the social service committee of the lower north district, who presided.

Calls Law Inadequate.
"The city clerk conforms to the law, but the law is inadequate and ought to permit that officer to investigate claims of those whose right to marry seems doubtful," she said. "We ought to require health certificates, because there are many cases where marriage inevitably produces only suffering, want, contagion, or results in feeble, subnormal offspring."

There are men and women in Chicago living as man and wife who believe they are married, but in fact are not, according to Padeloup, who said the records show not all licenses are returned to the bureau with the required certificate of marriage.

He cited the case of a man who was called upon to show legal evidence in court of his marriage. The man had with him the license issued to him eighteen years before.

H. C. Wallace, Tacoma, Named Envoy to France
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Hugh Campbell Wallace of Tacoma, Wash., was nominated by President Wilson today to be American ambassador to France to succeed Ambassador Sharp.

HERE'S BAD NEWS
FOR THOSE WHO
HOPE TO ELOPE

Marriage License Bureau
Keeps a Secret List
Given by Parents.

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WAR CONTRACT
HOLDERS FACE
RUIN OF CAREERS

Thousands of contractors and subcontractors may find their business, commercial and industrial careers seriously imperiled unless a bill for the validation of war contracts—a bill now in controversy in the house of representatives—is passed before congress adjourns on March 4.

This was the statement of Robert B. Beach, business manager of the Chicago Association of Commerce, who returned from Washington late yesterday.

"I believe that congress recognizes the seriousness of adjourning without the passage of that bill, and feel it will be passed," said Mr. Beach. "The bill was in the hands of a senate committee, which apparently agreed to disagree and sent it back to the house. An amendment to an amendment is now proposed which is expected to make it acceptable to all parties concerned, and incidentally make possible its passage."

Mr. Beach declared Secretary Baker has approved the plan established in Chicago for the employment of soldiers and sailors who are discharged. This is to ask all fighting men to go to their own home towns and to their old jobs when they are discharged, and the taking care of the home men first and all others afterward.

SPEEDWAY BILL
FAILS TO OBTAIN
AN AGREEMENT

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Objections on the part of house conferees to a senate amendment naming specifically the Chicago Speedway hospital and other projects to be purchased by the government blocked an agreement today on the public health service \$7,500,000 appropriation bill.

Representative Burnett of Alabama led the opposition to the amendment. "The bill as passed by the house appropriated a lump sum with authority to the public health service to construct or purchase such hospitals as it sees fit," Mr. Burnett said. "I believe the public health service should take the responsibility for the selection of the hospitals."

HOLDUP MAN PLEADS GUILTY.
George Loughran, 34 years old, gunman and ex-convict, pleaded guilty yesterday to holding up the saloon of Fred Schier, Schier and North Clark streets, Dec. 1. Judge Brewster gave him a sentence of from one year to life.

Very New!
Just Received!



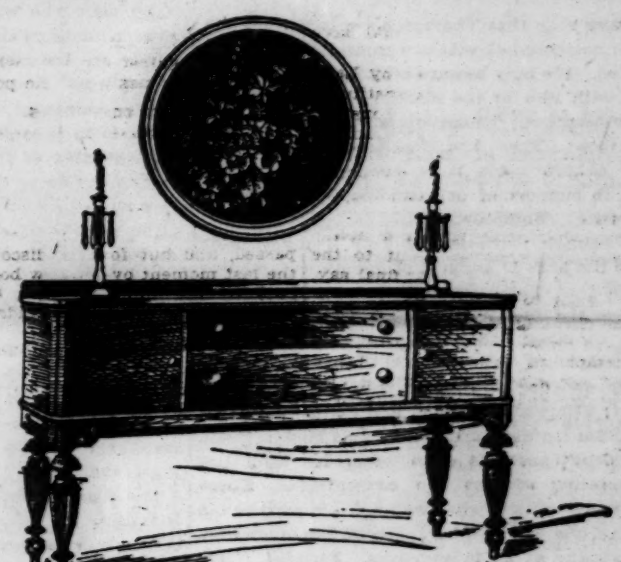
Moire Silk
Hand Bag
\$7.50

As illustrated above, we offer a collection of these smart bags for the Spring costume. They are lined with rose colored silk. Have smart coin purse and mirror. \$7.50 Very special at.

Also a group of charming bags at \$5 and upward.

Hartmann Trunk Co.
625 South Michigan Ave.
(Adjacent Marquette Hotel)
119 N. Wabash Ave.
Opp. Marshall Field

HAVE YOU SEEN LIZZIE?



American Walnut Dining Room Set of 10 pieces, reduced from \$425.00 to \$212.50

TODAY

ONE OF THE
Half-Price Days

IN THE

February Furniture SALE

To close the February Furniture Sale according to our usual custom, hundreds of pieces of our standard furniture, beautifully made and finished, are reduced to 50 per cent of their normal value.

- \$ 99.00 for High Back Carved Walnut Settee, made in Italy. Reduced from \$200.00
- 17.50 for Chinese Porcelain Lamp—yellow and blue. Reduced from 40.00
- 12.50 for a Hand Decorated Parchment Shade. Reduced from 28.50
- 175.00 for Italian Renaissance Davenport. Down cushions, carved walnut frame, covered in fine quality black and gold velvet. Reduced from 350.00
- 50.00 for Arm Chair in blue damask, Chippendale frame. Reduced from 100.00
- 250.00 for Louis XVI. Set in ivory enamel—consisting of day beds, bureau and chiffonier. Reduced from 505.00
- 58.50 for Round Mahogany Extension Table, Chippendale design. Reduced from 112.50
- 37.50 for Carved and Shaped Davenport Table in walnut. Reduced from 75.00

Fine collection of Table and Floor Lamps with shades of silk and parchment at one-half price and less.

JOHN A. COLBY & SONS

129 N. Wabash Ave.
On Wabash Near Randolph

SOLDIER'S WIFE
SHOT BY WOMAN;
HUSBAND CAUSE

Whitehall, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Fred Wayman, 19 years old, the wife of a soldier now serving in France, is in the Passavant hospital in Jacksonville, having been shot twice by Mrs. William Austin yesterday afternoon.

Her condition is reported to be critical. She was shot through both lungs and in the abdomen.

Mrs. Wayman's home is in Beardstown, but she came to Whitehall to be with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Birdsell, after her husband had sailed for France with the One Hundred and Eighty-third division last June.

The shooting took place in the Singleton grocery. Mrs. Wayman had entered to make a purchase when Mrs. Austin stepped up and asked, "Are you Mrs. Wayman?" When she was answered with a nod she drew a revolver and exclaimed, "Answer this!"

She fired immediately. The second bullet, having passed directly through Mrs. Wayman's body, was found buried in the floor.

CHICAGO ENGINEER DIES OF SCALDS.
Freeport, Ill., Feb. 26.—Daniel Martin, 1336 Central avenue, Chicago, an engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, who was scalded in the explosion of his locomotive at Harper, Ill., Sunday, died at a hospital here today. The other two men scalded probably will recover.

CHICAGO TROOPS
HOME BOUND;
QUIT SEABOARD

Newport News, Va., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Chicago troops, among them heroes of Chateau Thierry, Belleau Wood, Verdun, St. Mihiel, and the Argonne, left here today for Camp Grant and Fort Sheridan, where they will be mustered out.

"Chicago Friday morning, home-bound, and we'll be home by Sunday," were among the slogans adopted by the troops as they boarded the troop train.

A short time after the troop trains left a hospital train started westward. It has on board Illinois troops, who will go to Camp Grant and Fort Sheridan. The sick and wounded were in the best of spirits and many declared that a few days at home will make them as good as ever.

Two Trains Coming.
Detroit, Mich., Feb. 26.—Two train loads of soldiers, members of the sixty-eighth coast artillery, passed through Detroit today en route to Chicago and Camp Grant, where they will be mustered out. All are from central Illinois.

Conscientious Objectors Return \$20,000 War Money
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Conscientious objectors have returned to the war department, the Friends society, the Y. M. C. A., and the Red Cross approximately \$20,000 of the money paid them, the war department announced today.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Consistent objectors have returned to the war department, the Friends society, the Y. M. C. A., and the Red Cross approximately \$20,000 of the money paid them, the war department announced today.

INSIST ON
JELKE
GOOD LUCK
MARGARINE

The Finest Spread for Bread
The kind that has always pleased you. There is no margarine equal to GOOD LUCK—nothing to compare with it in fine flavor and delicious taste. Do not accept anything else.

Be Sure and Get This Package



If Your Dealer Cannot Supply You Phone Us

John F. Jelke Company
Phone West 2882 Washtenaw Ave. & Polk St.

New Style Notes

—Spring's latest Fashions—are now revealed in an important display of

Coats and Wraps

—Unusual Models that worthily uphold the traditions of this House of Originality—

—And inherent value is linked with perfection in style.

Chic Suits—just from our workrooms—invite your inspection today also.

Blum Service Is Known to Many Hundreds in Chicago and Miles Away.

COATS SUITS FURS FROCKS WRAPS MILLINERY BLOUSES

Blum's

CONGRESS HOTEL AND ANNEX
524 MICHIGAN BOUL.

Hassel's Special Shoe Sale

The
"Combination"
\$8.85

Here's a real busy business man's shoe that will fit most every foot perfectly; good looking, long wearing and very comfortable. It's just about as good a shoe as money will buy these days; in soft black or koko brown vici kid, also pliable black or Cordo mahogany calf.



now during our sale at \$7.85 and \$8.85.

It's an extra value-giving event that interests every man in Chicago who wants good shoes and cares to save money.

You'll have thousands of pairs to choose from at \$7.85 and \$8.85; new, smart, custom styles; also the standard lasts; all leathers, weights and sizes.

Our trade-mark on every pair is your guarantee of satisfaction. These shoes are all on display in our big show windows; you must see them; it's a value-giving demonstration that's unmistakable.

HASSEL'S

Corner Dearborn and Van Buren Streets
Monadnock Block

Borden's Malted Milk

Our improved process makes Borden's a real malted milk—nutritious and easily digested. Mealtime, bedtime, any time. Insist on Borden's—always. In square packages only.

Borden's Malted Milk

SAVINGS are the foundation upon which almost every successful business venture has developed.

Deposits made on or before the 10th, draw interest on the 1st of the month.

at Dearborn

ST AND SAVINGS BANK
Monroe and Clark Streets

WHERE IS LIZZIE?

READING WRITERS
TE FOR THE TRIBUNE

round!

hed on in an
spirits rise!
home is the

uction

e new

eling!

Our IDEAL Hot Water Supply
Boilers will supply plenty of warm
water for kitchen, bath, and
laundry at cost of few dollars for
fuel for season. Temperature just
right, kept so by SYLPHON
regulator—fire never goes out!
Write for booklet.

for catalog
ical comfort.

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816-822 S. Michigan Av.
Chicago.

Richmond, Albany, Syracuse,
Columbus, Milwaukee,
Buffalo (Ost.)

The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 3, 1908, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unsolicited articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune assumes no responsibility for their safe custody or return.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

- 1—South shore—south park plan.
- 2—Modernize Chicago water department.
- 3—Extend the Chicago plan—completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue link—development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
- 4—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other new terminals.
- 5—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
- 6—Lessen the Smoke Horse.

WANTED: A MAYOR.

Thompson was nominated because his organization had something to vote for. It may have been a small something: a job, a favor, a job for a friend, a friend with a favor—something that smacked of intimacy with the city hall.

We do not believe that many voted for Thompson out of a firm conviction that he has been a good mayor. Only about 57 per cent of the registered vote was sufficiently interested in the primary to go to the polls. Something more than one-half of the Republican votes went to Thompson. The rest were divided between Olson and Merriam.

Quite obviously a partisan of Thompson's would vote for him; any one capable of favoring Thompson would hardly remain away from the polls. On the other hand, those opposed to him, in a large measure, considered his candidacy sheer impertinence that it seemed unnecessary to cast their ballots. Many patriotic citizens regarded his defeat a foregone conclusion. They believed, and rightly, that there was small chance between Olson and Merriam as to fitness, even though there was choice as to probability of success as against the mayor.

We have seen that Thompson controls a certain strength composed of voters who are satisfied with his record. We may be sure of it that these voters will be with him in the election. It becomes an exact proposition. Thompson is sure to get about 150,000 votes. There are 675,000 votes registered. Out of 550,000 votes it is necessary to arouse enough in support of one candidate to effect the overthrow of Thompson.

With enough patriotic and duty loving citizens to go to the polls in support of one other candidate the defeat of Thompson would be certain. But what are the facts? From all appearances the election campaign will be a repetition of the primary campaign. Thompson will be opposed by Switzer on the Democratic ticket; Hoyle, Independent; Fitzpatrick, Labor; and Collins, Socialist.

The situation demands, out of this field, a clean, independent candidate upon whom all loyal and self-respecting citizens can concentrate. There are plenty of voters; what we need is a good candidate—and one who can win. Hoyle has announced his candidacy as an Independent. Perhaps, if the field remains as it is, he can develop enough strength to win.

WHERE THE SHOE MIGHT PINCH.

For several years the annual publication of the London stock exchange has contained a statement of loans repudiated by various of our southern states. The 1918 list includes the states of Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and West Virginia. In each instance the amounts range from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000, the total of the repudiated bonds being placed at \$75,000,000.

These securities were issued from forty to sixty years ago, chiefly for the purpose of financing public improvements. They had nothing to do with the civil war debts, which were automatically invalidated by the collapse of the rebellion. The civil war bonds were frankly a gamble; the state bonds were loans based on the credit of the several commonwealths.

Some of the issues were put out during the carpet bag period, and we can realize how distasteful the redemption of such issues would be to southerners. There may be adequate explanations for the repudiation of the other bonds.

The point is, however, that British financiers still remember and regret the money they lost in these investments. They still record the loss in their financial journals.

Now, if the league of nations is to become the moral and financial guardian of the world, if the league undertakes to compel Russia and other delinquent nations to fulfill their obligations, is it not likely that the British financiers will press their claims against these southern states? It is obvious they have not altogether lost hope of collecting them, and the creation of a league of nations would give an opportunity which is now denied.

Internationalism might easily prove rather costly for the south.

BELGIUM PERKS UP.

We believe that peoples generally would like to have a better understanding of Belgium's claim for territory. It may be perfectly sound for all the actual evidence there is at hand.

We have been instructed to regard Belgium as the down-trodden and violated little sister of the nations. And we believe that of all devastated territories Belgium has stood most in need of international sympathy; surely we of the United States have not failed to extend that sympathy in the belief that Belgian nationalism fared a severe reverse.

The impression has gone forth that Belgium wanted nothing so much as to be free of the invader, free to build again, to restore its fields and towns, free to recover what was lost—in short, that Belgium wanted only what was due.

But now we discover that in spite of the fact that Belgium's independence formed one of the chief causes of conflict, that it was Belgium's present boundaries the nations were fighting to establish, and that Belgium wanted only its own life to live—now we hear Belgium demanding the annexation of Luxembourg and a portion of Holland. The demands seem strange from one so lately like a parish and so newly recovered.

It is true that neither Holland nor Luxembourg was engaged in the war. Holland suffered no devastation and Luxembourg did, in some degree,

But it is also true that Luxembourg's neutrality was violated as much as Belgium's, although the Luxemburgers were not over eager in repelling the invasion. Belgium also wants a share of the captured German fleet.

These things may be explained satisfactorily. But we believe Belgium should reflect that but for the entente Belgium would not now be Belgium. Also the freedom of peoples was one of the aims of war, as we remember it—not conquest.

GUNMAN GOVERNMENT.

Chicago has just had another exhibition of an attempt at gunman government; three casualties in the plumbers' union; the name of a notorious "killer" whispered by the police. Under gunman government it seems safe to slay with impunity; a "killer" is known to have been pardoned from life imprisonment following the presentation of a petition with 40,000 signatures.

Prisons seem hardly strong enough to contain murderous pretenders to labor authority. With the aid of the magazine gun and the slingshot it has been found not impossible to organize upstart unions for the undermining of those that already are competently fulfilling their obligations to the public and the American Federation of Labor.

Employers of labor have been coerced into dismissing regular union men that outlaws might gain recognition; regular union men have been shot down so their fellows would be forced into affiliation with the upstarts; warfare between the factions thus established has resulted in death lists as long as the battles in Flanders.

The "killers," so necessary to this sort of strife, are neither numerous nor unknown; but they have always enjoyed a peculiar immunity. One murderer, caring nothing for reputation nor life, is sufficiently irritating to bring about the disruption of a well managed labor union. Once an outlaw organization gains a footing the fruits of graft for the organizers are plentiful.

To say that such a state of affairs is an unmitigated rebuke to union labor is obvious. Surely the painstaking and honest union contingent is not to be blamed for the exotic and criminal individuals who, shouting unionism, are its worst enemies. We could hope for a rigid weeding out of undesirable while aware that this process must, of course, be restricted to known lawbreakers and not potential disturbers.

But of known lawbreakers there are a few. When once convicted and imprisoned they should remain there instead of released to commit new atrocities under the banner of labor. Labor would do better to scrutinize closely the acts of its exotics and lend a hand to the law when it interposes to aid in its uplift.

KEEP THE SERVICE STRIPE.

The men who want to break down distinctions between distinguished overseas service and home service are the men who want to stay at home in uniform. Some of them are too shockingly closely connected to the administration. Their center is in Washington. They were favorites at the beginning of the war, and from congressional inclination to do as they wish they seem to be favorites now—in congress.

The men who wear the gold stripe of overseas service did not go to Washington. If they had pulled they used it to go to the front. They left their work and went to camp and from camp to France. Some of them have come back, but not to Washington. Some will not come back. Some will come back when the nation has finally disentangled itself from European affairs. They are not political favorites and the congressmen will not see them in the avenues and restaurants of Washington.

The Washington army has been favored enough. It is time for congress to consider the feelings of the men who faced discomfort and death. The service stripe should be retained.

FOR THE BOY SCOUTS.

The boy scout pledge concludes with the following words: "...to keep myself physically strong, mentally active, and morally straight."

Boys naturally seek some outlet, and often their desire for recreation leads them into evil surroundings. The desire for recreation ought to be cultivated, and the problem of the boy scout is to find the right kind of recreation.

The boy scout organization affords the solution that meets every requirement. The boy scout likes to attach himself to a "gang." He can be a member of a gang if he is a boy scout.

The boy scout "gang," however, is of a different sort from that which has made the word a synonym for lawlessness.

The boy scouts are now asking for funds from the city of Chicago. It is not a very large amount; it is not an amount which is in the least comparable with the extraordinary sums which were collected during the war.

To make the youth of Chicago "physically strong, mentally active, and morally straight" the people of this city ought to provide the money that is asked.

Editorial of the Day

THE REAL HERO OF THE WAR.

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Many have been misled by the conferring of medals, crosses, orders, and titles as to the real hero of the war. Divers generals, admirals, aces, soldiers, and marines have been honored with decorations and their exploits have been sung in many tongues. But these only contributed to the great victory. The man who really compelled the Germans to accept defeat, although they had 2,000,000 men on the western front alone, well equipped, and behind them "line after line almost impregnable by reason of natural strength and military science," has been unheralded. Neither Lloyd George, Clemenceau, Foch, Haig, nor Pershing has mentioned him. After vainly waiting for recognition from official sources, he has decided to take the American people into his confidence. George Creel was the hero of the war, and he admits it in a detailed account of his performances appearing in Everybody's Magazine.

It was his foreign propaganda work that turned the trick. He broke the German morale. He did it by sending airplanes over the German lines dropping tracts. Sometimes he sent out paper balloons filled with coal gas. Fabric balloons were tried, but abandoned because of the uncertain winds. On quiet nights he used kites, where the wires would not interfere with military airplanes. French, British, and Italian guns were also used for scattering leaflets over large areas. The leaflets were chemically treated to preserve them from effects of bad weather.

The casualties in the final fighting showed stiff German resistance, but Mr. Creel had figured it out that his distribution of literature had convinced them that their cause was hopeless. Gen. Pershing has said that the military situation compelled unconditional surrender, but Mr. Creel says the Germans could have fought for many months and that they would have done it but for his sowing of tracts.

The controversy demands an international investigation. Mr. Creel must not be cheated out of his laurels by the military dunces. If it was the pen and not the sword that beat the Germans, we ought to know it and build monuments to Mr. Creel and make his birthday an international holiday.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

AS everybody else is filing his opinion, consideration for the persons who will be writing his fifty years hence impels us to record our own. We are in favor of a league of nations, or a pact by any other name, that shall delay wars or make them highly improbable; a brass lacks confederation in which the selfish interests of each nation shall be adjusted with a view to the common good, as a nation with unselfish interests does not exist. We are against internationalism, idealism, elocution, rhetoric, bunk, and bushwa.

THE French, by the way, complain that we have only one phrase, whereas there are two. They are in favor of a league of nations, but not of a league of the nations. A neatish distinction.

Replying for the World, We'll Bite.
[From the Mason City Banner.]
On Sunday morning Geo. Bumgardner came into my fur house and attacked me with intent to do me bodily harm. After holding him off for 25 minutes he threw me over on the floor and threatened me with the skinning knife he had just pulled out of his pocket. I begged him not to hurt me, when he said he would not hurt me. I was told that Geo. Bumgardner's object in attacking me was Jas. W. Ingram.

AS we observed the other day, when the League for Making Virtue Odious has disposed of John H. Barleycorn, it will naturally turn to tobacco as the next most iniquitous source of the race. From recent entries in the Library of Congress we extract this:

"Nicotine Next, by Frederick William Roman, Evanston, Ill., National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 1918."

A SLIGHT earthquake is reported in California. But very likely it will be found to have been only "sun glare."

LOST LEGENDS.
"Red Riding Hood," a tale that's told!
"The Sleeping Beauty," far and old!
"Babe in the Wood,"—as faint a song
"Aged in the Wood" will be long.

PAN.
THE girls in the Sunday room tell us that the wheeze about the seashore cook is as old as the ocean; that it is a favorite offering to the Bright Sayings of Colored Adults department. Glad to hear it. Here's another from the same source:

A NAVAL commander who was staging a play by American sailors in London didn't like the tempo which the orchestra was taking. "What time are you playing in?" he inquired. "Four-four," said the leader. "Well, that's too fast. Play it in three-four," said the stage manager.

ENGLAND'S HALF MILLION.

[Her Erberger in 1914.]
In Germany we are already rejoicing at the idea of this half a million trying to come at us. An old military man, who can hardly ride any more, proposed that he be furnished with a squadron of semi-invalids so that he might capture them and then hire them out to Barnum's Menagerie of the world. Every where in the empire the news of this new law is received with this untroubled glee—and properly so!

"WILL you walk into my parlor?" said the Spider to the Fly. "No," replied the w. k. household pest: "the father of our tribe, George Washington Bluebottle, warned us against entangling alliances."

THE CHICKADEE.

Chicky, Titmouse, elf Tomtit,
Catalogued a Creeper.
Goosip, chatterbox—a bit,
Phoebe's conscience keeper;
Resident the twelve-month round,
Groves they haunt, and thickets;
Hunger stressed they board snowbound.
Pain for free meal-tickets.

Backed and sleeved in ash brown,
White cheeked, vested, nethered,
Coal black dickey, ebon crown,
Pedals blue-gray leathered;
Vocal very vocal, their teeth
Freddy Polly fashion;
Rec'd! Dee-Dee-Dee!
Practice work thy passion.

Tied up to a short term spouse,
Clubman's ways forsaken;
Builder, oft though for thy house
Peckwood's last year's taken;
Crabapple while crabs are round,
Omnivore, whilst needy—
Thanks for that madrigal:
Good luck, too, Chickadee!

MR. WILSON says the world trusts the nation. But, considering our loans, P. V. H. thinks it is nearer correct to say that this nation trusts the world.

PARDON! THE ITEMS WERE BUNCHED IN THE GLOBE.

[From the Atchison Globe.]
Chicago is having a great laugh on Atchison. The Globe recently printed an item that rump had broken out among Atchison chickens. In another part of the paper it printed items about good chicken dinners being served for 50 cents at the Union hotel and also at the old Eglar stand. "A Line O' Type or Two," bunched the three items together with the heading: "Where Chicken Dinners are Cheap." Chicago people think it very funny, as the Globe has received five letters calling attention to Mr. Eglar's "expense."

FOR the benefit of Victor Berger & Co. we quote, to-day, a few lines from John Stuart Mill: "Even opinions lose their immunity, when the circumstances in which they are expressed are such as to constitute their expression a positive instigation to some mischievous act." Whereupon a thoughtful reader intimated to us that we did not read Mill with a desire for understanding.

PROBABLY not, and probably we misinterpreted the philosopher, as we understand English only imperfectly. So we must fall back on another quotation. "A Line O' Type or Two," by C. Delisle Burns, printed by the Oxford University Press.

"Perhaps, however, the most splendid statement of the ideal is to be found in Mill's Liberty. There it is said that with respect to actions having no direct influence on others the individual needs liberty of thought and expression, liberty of pursuits and tastes (i. e., to do what he likes), and liberty of combination. The only freedom which deserves the name is that of pursuing our own good in our own way so long as we do not attempt to deprive others of theirs or impede their efforts to obtain it."

We heard a good definition of a bore. A bore is a man who, when you ask him how he is, tells you: "Toot! Toot!"

Sir: May I not inform you that Clarence J. Toot makes himself heard as circulation manager of the Grand Rapids Herald?

E. L. T.
The strike at Barcelona makes us think of the counting-out rhyme:

Emma, Emma, Emma, Emma,
Barcelona, bona, strike.

ASIDES.
Disgusted Contrib: Well, if you know of a better "ole," up to it.

Arise: There's a letter for you.
"WILSON Signs Food Relief Bill"—Headline.
Everybody is for a League of Nations.

DISCUSSIONS OVERHEARD YESTERDAY.
League of Nations—11 Prohibition—11

MORE than forty thousand women voted for Thompson; and when he was first elected it was said that the women were responsible.

QUERY: Is woman's place in the home?

B. L. T.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit, or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

[Copyright, 1919, By Dr. W. A. Evans.]

LEAD POISONING.

THERE are about 150 trades, the workers in which are subject to lead poisoning. Furthermore, in many states, lead poisoning is recognized legally as an occupational disease and the employer is compelled to compensate the sick employee.

But the employees working in the 150 trades are not the only people liable to be affected by lead. Some of the bottled waters are liable to pick up lead from the caps. Some of the soda water is liable to become charged with lead absorbed from pipes, and there is a little danger from the lead in household plumbing. Not even this list of considerations limits the points of interest as to lead poisoning.

Lead poisoning is often a very subtle disease liable not to be suspected and still less liable to be diagnosed with certainty. And finally there is a long list of chronic disease conditions resulting from lead which do not show themselves until years after the cause has operated, and often, in fact, not until years after the occupation has been changed and absorption of lead has been stopped.

Among these conditions, called by Naegeli meta lead conditions, are: Nephritis or Bright's disease, arteriosclerosis or high blood pressure, cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy and paralysis, premature old age, insanity, and some nerve conditions.

For all these conditions which would cause us to suspect lead poisoning. According to Naegeli, about 85 per cent of persons suffering from early lead poisoning are constipated. Of course, a very large percentage of adults leading sedentary lives are constipated, but the constipation of lead poisoning is exceptionally obstinate. It can scarcely be said that because a person is constipated he should suspect lead poisoning.

A symptom of more significance present in more than half the cases is a fine tremor of the sides of the tongue. Standing before a mirror in a good light the tongue is protruded. A fine tremor of the sides is a cause of suspicion of lead poisoning. Tremor of the fingers is another good sign of poisoning. The tremor is finer than that caused by whiskey or coffee. Some of the signs when present, but it is often absent, according to Naegeli.

A grayish blue line along the gums, extensive decay of the teeth, and prostration are good signs, especially in people who do not work with their teeth daily. So is colic in the abdomen just below the navel and shooting from side to side. Pallor and anemia are other at least fairly good signs.

All of these are signs that the man himself can observe. There are other signs and symptoms which doctors can determine, using instruments for the purpose.

For the treatment of lead poisoning, the patient should be put on a diet of milk and fruit. He should be given a cathartic. He should be given a course of treatment with the following:

1. A course of treatment with the following:

2. A course of treatment with the following:

3. A course of treatment with the following:

4. A course of treatment with the following:

5. A course of treatment with the following:

6. A course of treatment with the following:

7. A course of treatment with the following:

8. A course of treatment with the following:

9. A course of treatment with the following:

10. A course of treatment with the following:

11. A course of treatment with the following:

12. A course of treatment with the following:

13. A course of treatment with the following:

14. A course of treatment with the following:

15. A course of treatment with the following:

16. A course of treatment with the following:

17. A course of treatment with the following:

18. A course of treatment with the following:

19. A course of treatment with the following:

20. A course of treatment with the following:

21. A course of treatment with the following:

22. A course of treatment with the following:

TO HELP OTHERS.

N. E. O. writes: "I believe that my experience during the menopause period might be helpful to others. Like many others, I dreaded the time as one sure to be filled with discomfort and suffering of all kinds, and there is no reason why it should be so. It often is true because of previous abuses and lack of care of the general health. But a good many women think they must go through certain experiences regardless of conditions. The mind probably occupies a very good safeguard against this attitude. I was happily disappointed in my gloomy anticipations, due to the fact that I had no time to contemplate them."

Just about the time that the dreaded period came on I was forced into unusual activity on account of business reverses and consequent financial difficulties. My mind was so healthfully occupied, my time so fully engaged by necessary and instant demands, that they just naturally pushed out all unwholesome matters.

"Since then I have taken up the study of eugenics, sex hygiene, and kindred subjects, besides other lines of study, with the view of helping in the work of reconstruction and for better babies, child welfare, youth welfare, and in the proper education of parents, many of whom are woefully ignorant of the needs of their children and themselves. I might add, while all these worth while things are waiting to be done we cannot afford to sit by and look for trouble; besides, there is no good reason why a woman of 45 should crawl up on the shelf and live in name only."

"And I believe that where there is no organic disease or severe functional derangement a woman can pass through this time fairly comfortably. It takes a stout heart and a brave spirit to carry us through the world successfully. And these, coupled with a deep conviction that there is something for us to do for humanity, will lift us out of ourselves and assist us in passing through a period which ordinarily brings a good deal of discomfort."

REPLY.
I think your letter will do good. Many women write me of conditions similar to yours based on experience.

DUE TO TIGHT SHOES.
C. T. writes: "A friend of mine has huge bunions which are often sore and aching in spite of the fact that she wears shoes as low leeled and broad as a man's. These bunions, she thinks, were caused from wearing ill fitting shoes in childhood. Are operations for bunions usually successful? Are her feet, in other words, likely to be well and strong after such an operation?"

REPLY.
Your friend is right. Her trouble was caused by wearing narrow toe shoes. It persists even though the cause has been removed. Separating the toes with cotton or by other means cures many cases. Operation to bone the bones of the ball of the foot generally cures. This operation strengthens the foot.

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DEMOCRATS ASK VOTE FOR WOMEN IN ALL COUNTRY

Mrs. Bass Is the First to
Take Part in Gather-
ing.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—The Democratic national committee, meeting today to reorganize, adopted a resolution favoring the federal enfranchisement of women. It also adopted a resolution greeting President Wilson on his return to the United States and congratulating him on his achievements at the peace conference.

The resolution favoring the enfranchisement of women through an amendment to the federal constitution was adopted, 28 to 10, after a spirited debate.

Women to Have Voice.
A plan for an associate national committee of women, proposed by Mrs. George Bass of Chicago, was adopted. The plan provides, among other things, that the chairman of the national committee on nomination by the committee of the respective states until a different method is adopted.

The plan also contemplates the election or appointment of a woman as chairman of every state and congressional committee and in each congressional district, and the selection of a committee in each state senatorial district, town, ward, or precinct, as the committee of the corresponding male members of the party in those subdivisions.

There is to be constituted in each state and territory a woman's state committee, composed of the committee member of the national committee, the state vice chairman, and the director of education.

Will Meet in Chicago.
Mrs. Bass sat with the committee on the proxy of National Committee member Charles Boeschenstein of Illinois, who held the proxy of the committee from New Hampshire. Mr. Boeschenstein also held the distinction of being the first woman to participate in the proceedings of the committee.

Mrs. Bass, in behalf of the voting women of Illinois, invited the committee to meet again in Chicago the latter part of May or early in June, when it was proposed the women's advisory committee of the national committee should be invited to attend. The invitation was accepted.

Empoy' Over Top' After Foe Finds Only Policeman

New York, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Guy Empey, author of "Over the Top," was arrested at Springfield and Lafayette streets this afternoon on a charge of disorderly conduct.

There would have been a fight, but for the fact that it takes two. Empey came along in his automobile, a politician said something insulting, so Empey says, and invited the soldier-author to step out in the street. Empey stepped out and took off his coat. It is said he swung his right arm in the general direction of his challenger, who turned and fled.

Empey, when Traffic Policeman Hanks reached the spot the only person left on the battlefield was Empey. He was released.

NOW THERE IS ONE Third Sister in Oak Park Sisters' Quartet Quits Stage for Matrimony.



Miss Irene Timme, one of the Timme Sisters.

The marriage of Miss Irene Timme, daughter of Frank J. Timme of 1133 Williams street, Oak Park, to Henry W. Angsten of Chicago at Virgil Ill., on Tuesday, Feb. 25, has just been announced. The bride is 22 years old and has been with a lyeum company as a singer and cello player. With three other sisters, two of whom have also married, she traveled for some time as a member of the Timme Sisters' quartet.

PACKING FIRM'S MANAGER TELLS OF \$7,000 FEE

Joseph E. Davies, former president of the federal trade commission and now a Washington lawyer, got the \$7,000 fee for appearing before the securities issue committee in an ineffectual effort to induce that body to permit the Consumers' Packing company to sell its stock, according to J. M. Davis, former sales manager of the company.

Mr. Davies yesterday made complete denial that he had received the fee, regarding which there was considerable controversy a few days ago in Federal Judge Landis' court, where a petition to dismiss a petition in bankruptcy filed by several stockholders is being considered.

H. C. Levinson and Benjamin H. Ehrlich, attorneys, who have been asked to appear tomorrow and explain the circumstances surrounding a threatened suit against the company by stockholders, also denied any wrongful acts.

Levinson declared he had broken off negotiations with the company's attorneys after he had received a letter from them offering him a fee. Ehrlich denied ever having written John L. Fogle, attorney for the company, a letter offering to make a settlement.

LABOR BEGINS FIGHT ON STATE POLICE MEASURE

Senate Hearing Bristles
with Insinuations and
Charges.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Leaders of organized labor told the legislature today that they will leave nothing undone to keep the Illinois state police bill from becoming a law. In a three hour hearing before the senate, sitting as its committee of the whole, the labor spokesmen fired their heaviest guns. The hearing bristled with insinuations and charges, culminating in a question of veracity being raised between Capt. L. S. Pitcher, acting deputy superintendent of the Pennsylvania state constabulary, and John P. Lewis, vice president of the United Mineworkers of America.

Mr. Lewis had charged that he saw with his own eyes a troop of state constabulary charge down the streets of Homewood, Pa., riding their horses over defenseless women and children and killing sixteen men.

Capt. Pitcher said there was no member of the constabulary within thirty miles to Homewood.

Labor Throws Down Gauntlet.
Capt. Pitcher had come to Springfield at the request of Senator Dunlap and Representative Castle, who have introduced state police bills, to explain the workings of the Pennsylvania system.

The hearing developed into a situation where the labor representatives simply said that the legislature cannot afford to create a state police force in Illinois.

"If you enact this bill you will have done more to establish bolshevism in Illinois and in the United States than all the L. W. W.'s in the country," was the climax of the statement of John H. Walker, president of the State Federation of Labor. "This is nothing but a strikebreaking agency of the harshest and most brutal type."

Accuses Manufacturers' Body.
Mr. Walker said he had information that the idea of establishing the state police was born within the Illinois Manufacturers' association.

John P. Lewis, vice president of the mineworkers, claimed the project in Illinois and elsewhere is being financed by the Rockefeller foundation. W. W. Carroll of Peoria, representing the railway conductors, said the purpose of the measure is "direct intimidation, awaiting only the word from weak-kneed county or municipal officers to bring the constabulary on the ground when a strike is on."

PROFITABLE ECONOMY
Pennywise and pound foolish never did pay when health was the stake. It is always the part of wisdom to keep a firm grip upon your strength, the body fit and the resistive powers strong.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is the economical way of conserving strength in that it offers a means of quick nourishment, plus definite tonic properties that help Nature maintain the body forces.

Scott's Emulsion fortifies and builds up strength. Scott & Borne, Bloomfield, N. J. 10-31A

CHICAGO GIVEN HOME RULE OVER MOVIES IN BILL

Amendment Provides
for Appointment of
Local Board.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 26.—[Special.]—Chicago gets home rule of moving pictures exhibited within the city limits by the terms of an amendment that Senator Mack had inserted in his state-wide moving picture censorship bill in the senate judiciary committee this afternoon.

By the terms of the amendment all films must first be approved by the state authorities of registration. Chicago, acting through its city council, may provide for any form of local board that the aldermen may desire. The censorship for the state at large, however, remains as provided in the original Buck bill.

The bill was further amended to give to the state authorities control over advertising of films intended, as explained by Senator Buck, to soften some of the sensational pictures that have been used on the bill boards in front of the picture houses.

Seems Likely to Pass.
In its amended form the bill was reported out with favorable recommendation, and the indications are that it will be passed by both houses. The Rev. W. S. Fleming and the Rev. S. J. Dineen of Chicago appeared before the committee in behalf of Chicago home rule.

The senate passed the Ross bill, that provides that two-thirds of the members of the county board, sitting as forest reserve trustees, may pass an order over the veto of the president. The present law requires a unanimous vote to overrule the president.

Senator Ross introduced a senate resolution, that was passed, providing for the appointment of a committee of five senators to take up with the san-

SHRAPNEL

The mothers' auxiliary of Northwest hospital unit No. 12 will meet at 2 o'clock next Monday in the lecture room on the third floor of Marshall Field's.

Articles made by the wounded soldiers at army general hospital No. 28, Fort Sheridan, are being displayed in a safe exhibit at the offices of the educational department of the hospital. These articles include plain and decorated baskets, serving trays, wool, jute and carpet rugs, toys, carved wood jewel boxes, and bread boxes. Visitors are welcome between 2 and 4 o'clock each day.

A meeting of the auxiliary of the One Hundred and Twenty-second field artillery is announced for tonight at the county building, room 1010, at 7:30 o'clock.

The Mothers' Aid of Battery D. One Hundred and Forty-ninth field artillery, will hold its semi-monthly meeting today at 1432 East Seventy-second street.

Library district trustees and the department of public works of the state the question of utilizing the materials excavated from the drainage canal that line the banks between Chicago and Lockport for road making.

Report on Building Inquiry.

The Dailey resolution, calling for a joint committee of senate and house to investigate the cost of building materials in connection with the state's reconstruction program, was reported favorably from the house committee on roads and bridges and an effort may be made to pass it tomorrow.

The house committee on efficiency and economy reported favorably the Sonnenmann bill to transfer control of the construction of the new Joliet prison from the Copley-Patten-Lambert commission to the state department of public works.

The house revenue committee reported out the Young bill that grants to Cook county commissioners sixty days, from Feb. 28 to file a supplemental budget.

PULLMAN WINS FIGHT FOR CUT IN ITS TAXES

County Treasurer Harry R. Gibbons was enjoined by Judge Denis E. Sullivan in the Superior court yesterday from collecting \$335,000 taxes from the Pullman company.

The company had been assessed \$659,144.57 on its capital stock, which, according to Attorney Edwin Hedrick, amounts to \$11,267,423. The company fixed \$254,000 as a reasonable figure.

Judge Sullivan issued a perpetual injunction restraining the treasurer of Cook county from collecting more than \$254,000. A check for this amount was accepted by Mr. Gibbons.

Missouri Names Highway Perishing Transport Route

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 26.—The lower house of the legislature today adopted a resolution designating the Missouri division of the Pikes Peak Ocean to Ocean highway as the Perishing transport route, in honor of Gen. Pershing and the Missouri troops.



Does insurance compensate?

Insurance pays only for loss of physical property. It does NOT pay for lost production, lost business, cancelled contracts or HUMAN LIVES. GLOBE Sprinklers absolutely eliminate ALL losses due to fire.

GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.

1106 Association Bldg. Randolph 5335



Columbia Records



"Kisses"—a Wonderful Sequel to "Smiles"

This ballad melodiously sings the difference between all other kisses and "the first real kiss you have." The accompaniment is almost sweeter than the melody. "Kisses" are even better than "Smiles," and the song does justice to its subject. A-2676—85c.

"Jim, Jim, I Always Knew that You'd Win"

The thrill of victory, paternal pride, mother love and little brother hero worship are in every line and note of this stirring song of welcome. It quickly convinces you, too, that "every lad in khaki clad was a fighting son-of-a-gun." A-2679—85c.



"Spirit of Victory" a Whirlwind March

The crash of the drums and the blare of the trombone are mingled in this magnificent march with the shrill sound of the piccolos. This splendid band record fairly makes you see our youthful conquerors marching up the street. A-7535—\$1.25.

To make a good record great, play it on the Columbia Grafonola.

The boys coming home will want to hear General Pershing's autographed record. Phone to any Columbia dealer to send you one of these historic record treasures of the war.

New Columbia Records on sale the 10th and 20th of every month. COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE CO., New York

**W.L. DOUGLAS SHOES ARE KNOWN THE WORLD OVER AS THE GREATEST
SHOE VALUE DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR THAT MONEY CAN BUY**

W.L. Douglas
"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

\$4.00 \$4.50 \$5.00 \$6.00 \$7.00 & \$8.00

If you have been paying \$10 to \$12 for fine shoes, a trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W.L. Douglas \$7 and \$8 shoes are equally as good and will give excellent satisfaction. The actual value is determined and the retail price fixed at the factory before W.L. Douglas name and the price stamped on the bottom. The stamped price is W.L. Douglas personal guarantee that the shoes are always worth the price paid for them. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W.L. Douglas to protect his customers. The quality of W.L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

CAUTION
Before you buy be sure W.L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. If the stamped price has been mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD

W.L. DOUGLAS STORES IN CHICAGO:
MEN'S, 19 SO. DEARBORN ST. (on Madison) MEN'S AND, 608 WEST NORTH AVE.
WOMEN'S, 135 WEST MADISON STREET WOMEN'S STORES, 1465 MILWAUKEE AVE.

You're only part of your business—

Head of it, to be sure — but it is not you who does the work that turns ideas and thoughts into finished letters.

That's your stenographer's job. A mighty important job, too. How about her equipment? Is she still "shorthand" — without comfort and efficient convenience, writing letters twice, once in shorthand and once on the typewriter? Still turning out about half the letters she could? While you pay about 50% more than you should for them?

THE GENUINE
EDISON DICTATING MACHINE
The Ediphone
BUILT BY EDISON FOR BETTER LETTERS

The Ediphone is on the job in many thousands of business offices. Be sure it is The Ediphone you get. Look for the name, The Ediphone.

Edison makes only one
Dictating Machine —
The Ediphone

Send for our book "Better Letters." Or, better yet, get a demonstration. Telephone The Ediphone—Randolph 6732

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AND
Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

LITTLE DINNERS 'FOR THE TRADE' ESCAPE U. S. TAX

Bills for Taxis and the
Theater May Also Be
Deducted.

BY INCOME TAX EDITOR.

Uncle Sam will allow the cost of a dinner, a little ride about town in a taxi, and incidentally an after dinner theater party to be deducted from net income in figuring the income tax schedule of a business man if the "sole purpose" of the outing is to "cultivate the good will of a customer."

A ruling to the effect that "amounts expended in entertaining an out of town customer may be deducted" was obtained yesterday by Collector Julius F. Smietanka, local collector of internal revenue. The reason for entertaining the customer, however, Mr. Smietanka said, must be to obtain an increase in the business man's trade.

Deductions for Doctors.

Another ruling is that a physician may claim as deductions the cost of medicines and medical supplies used by him in his practice, a reasonable proportion of the expenses paid in the maintenance and repair of an automobile used for professional calls, expenses in attending medical conventions, dues to medical societies, subscriptions to medical journals, and office rent. A dentist is allowed the same deductions.

Formula for Business Man.

Collector Smietanka issued the following formula to be followed by a business man in figuring his net income:

First ascertain the gross sales and the other items of gross income, such as interest on bank balances and miscellaneous items. Then add together the inventory at the beginning of the year and the cost of goods purchased for resale.

From this sum subtract the inventory at the end of the year, and the result is the cost of goods sold. The cost, plus necessary business expenses, which are amounts actually paid or incurred during the conduct of the business during the year, is to be deducted from the gross sales and other income, and the result is the net income.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Freeport, Ill., Feb. 24.—[Income Tax Editor.]—I have some first mortgage real estate bonds, issued in 1912 by a local corporation that were due in the year of 1917. This company never paid the interest on the bonds nor the principal, as they went out of existence. I never deducted them as a loss in making out my income report. Could they be deducted this year? An answer will be appreciated and stamped envelope for reply is inclosed.

M. S. If you are yourself convinced that the principal of the bonds is uncollectible, you may charge it off and deduct it as a bad debt loss. You may likewise deduct the interest accrued on the date on which you should have charged off the debt, provided, however, that you also included the accrued interest in your taxable income. All previous answers to similar questions inconsistent with this may be disregarded.

PARTNERSHIP MUST FILE.

Kansas, Ill., Feb. 25.—[Income Tax Editor.]—Is it necessary for a partnership to file an income tax schedule as a firm or must returns be made out individually? S. B. Bnos.

A partnership must file a schedule showing the net income and share of each partner in the net income both distributed and not distributed.

OTHER ANSWERS.
F. R. S.—There is no excess profits tax on individuals this year.

Charles E. Van Loan Ill; Stricken While in East

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 26.—Charles E. Van Loan, humorist and writer of sporting and other stories, is seriously ill at the Abington Memorial hospital. He came east two or three weeks ago on business and became ill while in this city. His wife and two children have arrived in Abington from their home at Los Angeles, Cal.

INDICT VOGEL AS SLAYER.
George Vogel, pickpocket and petty thief, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday on a charge of murdering Detective Sergeant James Hearn several weeks ago in the station of Patrick (Patty the Bear) Ryan, at West Fourteenth and South Halsted streets.

HEARINGS HERE FOR STANDARD PENSION FUND

Hearings for municipal and county employees and others interested in the proposed standardization of pension fund systems were announced yesterday by the Illinois pension laws commission.

There will be two series of hearings, one for Chicago and one for cities outside Chicago. Chicago funds, which will be discussed at meetings at the board of education headquarters, 630 Tribune building, are those of the firemen, policemen, public schools and public library, house of correction, and Cook county employees.

The Chicago hearings will be held Feb. 28, March 3, March 5, and March 7. The commission was appointed by Gov. Lowden. It is now preparing its final report to him for transmission to the state legislature.

Concerning its investigation, the commission yesterday issued a state-

ment setting forth that "the pension funds under the existing pension laws, for example those of Chicago public school teachers, policemen, firemen, municipal employees, as well as the state-wide teachers' funds, are in an insolvent condition."

"The difference between the benefits promised in these laws and the provisions for financing them, represents deficits running into the millions."

The members of the commission are: Rufus C. Dawes, John P. Dillon of the Chicago bureau of streets; George E. Hooker, civic secretary of the City club, and Dr. Henry L. Rietz, former professor of mathematics at the University of Illinois.

Coroner Asks Police to Quiz Death of Woman

The police were asked last night by the coroner's office to investigate the death of Mrs. Jennie Woodville, 5410 West Harrison street. The death was reported by Dr. M. J. Sullivan, 528 South Laramie avenue, who intimated that a criminal operation had been performed.

CHICAGOANS IN CASUALTY LIST

Died of Wounds.

Frankowski, John A., 1127 Cornell-st.
Hankins, Arthur L., 2021 N. Kedzie-av.
Rio, Lawrence, 919 S. Sholto-st.
Wounded Severely.

Connolly, Daniel J., 807 E. 20th-st.
Sokol, Harry, 1920 Washington-av.
Wounded, Degree Undetermined.

Morganthaler, Karl A., Elmhurst.
Timin, Anthony, 2445 Eastwood-av.
Murray, Frank F., 6551 LaSalle-av.
Wash, Peter F., 2710 W. 18th-st.

CORPORAL.
Balady, Morris, 140 South Dearborn-st.
Cook, Raymond, 4014 S. Western-av.
Fosco, Edward F., 1303 W. Grand-av.
Rupprecht, Leonard A., 3150 Walnut-st.

Co. Bowder, La Verne L., 930 Belmont-av., Forest Park.
PRIVATE.
Curtis, Raymond L., 4009 Broadway.
Kaufman, Martin, 3815 N. Troy-st.
Martin, William H., 3049 S. Kedzie-av.

Kur, Edward, 1330 N. Wood-st.
Selinger, Morris, 1559 Elmhurst-av.
Smart, David A., 4540 N. Sawyer-av.
Bakke, William, 244 S. 27th-st.
Bla, John P., 474 Wood-st., Blue Island.

Dale, Alan H., Insurance Exchange Bldg.
Shala, Charles, 3334 W. 51st-st.
Giville, Vemania D., 600 Taylor-st.
Grachewski, Joseph, 2450 Harrison-av.

Schroeder, Joseph, 1733 N. Wood-st.
Warren, Jeremiah F., 2223 Washington-bld.
Ornel, William J., 2729 Bishop-st.
Bartuch, James, 1800 W. 18th-st.

Kelly, Thomas N., 1729 Emerald-av.
Nierman, Henry Grant, 3310 N. California.
Norris, Bert, 4637 Hirsch-st.
Cavanaugh, Francis A., 729 W. 51st-st.

Michalski, Frank M., 1918 Harvey-st.
Fech, Harold C., 43 N. Waller-av.
Severson, Arthur, 4619 Warwick-av.
Boland, William F., 1708 W. 51st-st.

Edlund, Clarence G., 4500 N. Troy-st.
Grosau, John Edward, 921 Newport-av.
Lindley, James A., 4200 Sheridan-av.
Myers, John, Chicago Heights.

Byrdick, Joseph B., 2850 N. Ridgeway-av.
Kushina, Michael, 1128 N. Tripp-av.
Thomas, Roy S., 11853 S. State-st.

REVISED LIST

Returned to Duty.
(Previously reported missing.)
PRIVATE.
Baddick, Fred, Glenview.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS.
PRIVATE.
Rio, Lawrence, 919 S. Sholto-st.

Telephone Jobs for Returned Fighters to Randolph 7140

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

Women's and Misses'

Sweaters Reduced

SWEATERS, knitted Scarfs, angora Cap and Scarf Sets, angora Tams and flannel Shirts from the Winter stocks of the Sports Apparel Section are offered at great reductions. Their original prices have been disregarded.

About 200 Sweaters of brushed wool and angora yarn in various weaves at \$3.75, \$5, \$7.50

A limited number of brushed wool Scarf and Cap Sets and Tams at \$1.95

About 100 knitted wool Scarfs, many of brushed wool, at \$2.50

200 khaki flannel Shirts, ideal for outing or camp wear, at \$1.95

Women's and Misses' Sports Apparel Section, Sixth Floor, Webster

Only Today and Tomorrow

During Which to Profit by the Savings Offered in the February Sale of Shoes

AFTER tomorrow night every pair of Shoes in stock will be re-marked at its regular price. That is why you should take advantage of the prevailing prices on men's, women's and children's shoes—NOW. Among the special offerings:

Women's Fine Boots at \$7.75

These are unusually good Boots at \$7.75. They are in tan calfskin and black and brown kid in a good selection of sizes and styles.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES
Fourth Floor and Basement
ALL MEN'S SHOES IN STOCK REDUCED
Second Floor and Basement—Store for Men

Other Sales End Tomorrow

FURNITURE, METAL BEDS, ETC.
NURSERY FURNITURE
DINNER SETS AND STEAMWARE
LAMP SHADES AND DESK SETS
ORIENTAL ARTWARES
PICTURE FRAMES AND FRAMING

RUGS, CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
MEN'S CLOTHING
BOYS' WOOL CLOTHING
INFANTS' CLOTHING
WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SKIRTS
WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES, SILK NEGLIGES AND PETTICOATS

There were war prior impossible for them of the material for the had to be built. The Washington helped them seem without they could not obtain other shears.

Son Solves Problem
Bates' oldest son, Walter, had an idea. If one blade shears is nicked it will at the point where the He built a three foot wide solid blade. The blade foot wheels of the original

The newest problem was easy to build and wheel and thus create the twelve foot wheels share the second machine the Italian plant.

The Italians were not Word came back the steamer, Implants, was America to carry the back to Italy.

The steamer, with machinery as part of its on to start back to Italy. On it will sail Walter, wife, and 2 year old Bates Jr., who live at avenue. The younger have charge of the plant.

LIFE'S A ST
SO 'LONELY
PLAYS NE

Mrs. Madeline Schwab was in a new rôle Monday longer cast as the of an absent mother broken hearted mother. Madeline will member of the "Loop which is to open at the

The girl who explains with the "other man" was lonesome and was to enact the rôle of a day by B. D. Berg, who, she is to be seen.

High School Art Parades for

Three thousand expected to "grand" in glorious parade to Chicago in the city. The parade included all high school the new junior officers from the war department high school band of command of Capt. F. other army officers, N. E. A. what Chicago placed in military school. Later they the loop.

Mal. Albert A. Men the special training Washington, and Pres reviewed the boys as Union League club. The parade will be row.

Subscribe for The Tribune.

NEOCA 2 1/2 IN.
ORDWAY 2 1/2 IN.
CUT WITH THE DUPLEX CURVE

Uncle Jerry Pancake Flour
Powdered Butter-milk gives it a flavor all its own.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
"In the Heart of the Blue Ridge" Write Board of Trade for Free Folder and special list.

ATLANTIC HOTEL
450 North Dearborn
Chicago's Finest Residential Hotel

SURF APARTMENT HOTEL
Chicago's Finest Residential Hotel
Surf Street at Pine Grove Avenue
Reservations Here by

THE GEORGIAN TERRACE HOTEL
Nationally famous for distinctive cuisine. One must eat here to appreciate the true Georgian. The hotel is the only one of its kind in the South.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.
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450 North Dearborn
Chicago's Finest Residential Hotel

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Chicago's Finest Residential Hotel
Surf Street at Pine Grove Avenue
Reservations Here by

Subscribe for The Tribune.

Why all-wool
It costs us more to make
clothes that way; but it
costs you less to buy
that kind

All-wool fabrics last longer;
keep their shape better; stay
stylish; give greater satisfac-
tion. That's why all-wool
clothes cost you less; that's
why we make only that kind
for you

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Stylish clothes that save

They're best for you; that's why we sell
Hart Schaffner & Marx all wool clothes;
what's best for you is best for us

Maurice L Rothschild
Southwest Corner Jackson and State

Mandel Brothers
First floor

Second shipment
of women's
"Suedetex"
gloves

Lot 1—at 58c

Gloves, of atlas cloth, with
wide contrasting stitched
back. White, ivory, black,
gray or buck.



Misses' gloves, of atlas
cloth; plain draw backs; in
buck, chamois, gray and
ivory; 58c.

Lot 2—at 68c

1/2 P. K. gloves, with spear
back; white, black, buck,
gray, ivory, chamois.

Lot 3—at 78c

Duplex gloves; double fab-
ric—yellow lining; with
spear back; white, gray or
buck.

First floor.

REMEMBER
LIZZIE?

SECTION
GENERAL
SOCIETY, A
WANT

CHICAGO SE
ENTIRE FA
TO HELP

Twin Sister of Pl
170 Tons of Ma
Is Shippe

A twin sister of a b
East Chicago, Ind., was
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The 340,000 pounds of
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and money toward the
of Europe.

Italian engineers, who
contracts under which
live, the government of
cooperation of Italy, ad
for the establishment
in Italy, expect it to
blood for the revival
industry. The transp
factory will make steel
electric power wires.

To Develop Water
Italy has vast unde
power resources, but a
wood suitable for poles
string wires, and this ha
development.

When the war broke o
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were just bringing to
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meet difficulties.

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of the material for the
had to be built. The
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they could not obtain
other shears.

Life's a St
So 'Lonely
Plays Ne

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919.

* * 13

CHICAGO SENDS ENTIRE FACTORY TO HELP ITALY

Sister of Plant Here,
170 Tons of Machines,
Is Shipped.

A twin sister of a big factory at Chicago, Ind., was shipped out to Italy yesterday. The 170,000 pounds of specially built machinery, motors, and tools represent one of the first contributions of Chicago toward the reconstruction of Europe.

To Develop Water Power.
Italy has vast undeveloped water resources, but she has little available for poles on which to string wires, and this has halted power development.

When the war broke out A. J. Bates, a mechanical engineer, and his three sons were just bringing to perfection the "biggest idea" of an expanded machine so that they had the power to make steel poles to carry high voltage power lines.

At the outbreak of the war, Bates and his sons were just bringing to perfection the "biggest idea" of an expanded machine so that they had the power to make steel poles to carry high voltage power lines.

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WILL HELP ITALY

Chicagoan Who Is Taking a Complete Factory Overseas— Wife and Son Who Accompany Him.



Mrs. Walter A. Bates

Walter A. Bates, Jr.

Walter A. Bates

Walter A. Bates

Walter A. Bates

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Walter A. Bates

FATE UNRAVELS

ODD TANGLE OVER
BODY OF SAILOR

Indiana Boy Buried as
Chicagoan of His Name
Is Identified.

A mother burying a stranger as her son, mourning him for weeks, then learning that her son was alive and well; in the meantime the other mother—that is the strange combination—staged by fate in this wartime episode.

Soon after the United States entered the war there enlisted in the navy two youths unknown to each other, though of the same family name.

John Patrick Riordan, son of Mrs. James Riordan of Conkney, Ind., who chose the aviation service and was stationed at Newport News, Va., and

John J. Riordan, son of Mrs. Catharine Riordan, 4420 Wilcox avenue, Chicago, who chose battleship service and at the time the events related in this story occurred was stationed in the Panama canal zone.

Both Neglected to Write Home.

Neither ever met the other while in service. They possessed, however, one trait in common, the forgetfulness of youth. Each, absorbed in the emotional excitement of his new life, failed to write home. And this aided fate.

Let us begin with Mrs. Catharine Riordan of Chicago.

For weeks she had worried over the silence of her son. There had been no mail, no news. Then on Dec. 17 last she received a telegram from the navy department at Washington. It read:

"Your son died of cerebro-spinal fever Dec. 16. We are shipping body to Chicago."

The body arrived Dec. 23 from Norfolk, Va., and was buried the same day with naval honors. The silver star in the home at 4420 Wilcox avenue was changed to gold. On Jan. 2, Mrs. Riordan received a letter. It was postmarked Panama canal zone and dated Dec. 20. It read:

"Dear Mother: We have been here for some time. I am in the best of health and would like to see you. Your son, JOHN."

Indiana Mother Locates Body.

In the meantime Mrs. James Riordan of Conkney, Ind., alarmed over the long silence of her son, had sought the aid of Congressman Will R. Wood, a neighbor. Through his efforts it was learned that the boy buried in Chicago was her son.

The remains were exhumed last Saturday and identification was established by another son of Mrs. Riordan.

WOMEN TO FIGHT
FOR 'MORALITY' IN
SHOP WINDOWS

New York, Feb. 26.—(Special.)—New York's shopping center has been divided into five districts by Mrs. James Griswold Wentz, president of the Women's Republican club and acting chairman of the decent dress committee, and a member of the committee will be in charge in each district to watch window displays in an effort to prevent the public exhibition of waistless gowns and gaudy lingerie.

The committee intends to appeal to designers to allow more material above the waistline in evening gowns.

"I understand the French gowns, which are coming in, are to be worse than any we have had yet," said Mrs. Wentz today, "but I don't know how they can be."

There have been into one of the big shops where they were making a window display of chiffon and georgette crepe underwear which is absolutely transparent and asked they would not make a change and display something else. They said they were not showing them on human beings. But they are suggestive.

BISHOP HAYES
SUCCESSOR TO
CARDINAL FARLEY

New York, Feb. 26.—Appointment of Bishop Patrick J. Hayes as archbishop of New York, succeeding the late John M. Farley, was announced today at the archiepiscopal residence by Monsignor Dunn, chancellor of the diocese.

Archbishop Hayes, a native of New York, 61 years of age, has had a remarkable career in the priesthood, which he entered only twenty-seven years ago. He was appointed chancellor of the archdiocese in 1913, eleven years after his ordination, served two years as president of the Cathedral college in this city, and became auxiliary bishop in 1914.

In his present office he is administrator of the world's largest diocese, a Catholic community of 1,325,000 persons.

Chicago Band "Nearly
Freezes" to Aid Scouts

The Chicago band paraded the loop yesterday for the Boy Scouts \$100,000 drive, which the Rotary club is carrying on this week. Conductor William Well refused to estimate the amount of money received by the band. "We will have bank tellers count it tomorrow," he said. "We all nearly froze to death, but it was in a good cause. The band has never been out in such cold weather before." Among the large subscriptions reported yesterday was \$4,000 from Swift & Co., \$1,000 each from Julius Rosenwald and Robert Stuart, \$500 from Libby, McNeill & Libby, and \$250 from James A. Patton.

CHURCH VOTES AGAINST UNION AT LONGSESSION

Presbyterians Refuse
Merger; Aged Mem-
bers in Debate.

BY THE REV. W. B. NORTON

By a vote of 109 to 52 the congregation of the Third Presbyterian church at Ogden avenue at 1 Ashland boulevard last night refused to merge with the Edgewater Presbyterian church at Bryn Mawr and Kenmore avenues.

The decision was reached at 11 o'clock and was telephoned to the congregation of the Edgewater church, which had waited since 8 o'clock for a decision.

At once the Edgewater congregation passed a resolution saying: "We bid the congregation of the Third church goodnight in their determination to continue in their field. We will, however, go ahead with our plans for the enlargement of the Edgewater church as had been originally planned."

The Rev. W. B. Lampe, pastor, was moderator of the Third church. The Rev. W. S. Plummer, pastor of the Edgewater Presbyterian church, was moderator of the Edgewater congregational meeting.

Among the members of the Third Presbyterian church who spoke in favor of the merger were some who had grown gray in its service. There were several in many voices and handkerchiefs found their way to many eyes.

Just before the vote was taken thirteen of the seventeen elders led in prayer. In every prayer there was a request that a right decision might be reached.

James S. Hubbard, who said he had been treasurer of the church for thirty-five years, declared himself in favor of the merger.

"I have found it increasingly difficult year by year for us to meet the bills," he said, "but I wouldn't care for that if we could reach the people, but when a pastor has to preach in an auditorium which seats nearly 1,800 to an audience of less than 200, it is time something ought to be done."

Mr. A. G. Beebe, widow of Dr. Beebe, who was for twenty-five years a member, spoke with deep emotion of her love for the church, but said she was in favor of accepting the plan of the majority and as they had recommended the merger she was for it.

Clerk of Church Leads Attack.

C. A. Stone, clerk of the church, and Edward Atkinson, one of the veterans and president of the Sunday Night club when it was flourishing in the Third church, led the attack on the proposed merger.

Mr. Stone said every difficulty of finance and church attendance could be met. Mr. Atkinson appealed in behalf of the Ladies' Aid society, calling them the best cooks in Chicago. He wanted to know what would become of the women and their famous meals if the merger took place.

The merger was backed by the majority of the officials of the church, the pastor, and of the Chicago Board of Church Extension of the Chicago presbytery, but the people won.

TYPHOID IN ARMY IN FRANCE; 132 NEW CASES SET RECORD

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Illness among the American expeditionary forces showed considerable increase during the week ending Feb. 6. There were 132 new cases of typhoid fever, setting a new high rate for this disease.

The statistical review made public today gave the total number of sick reported on Feb. 6 as 79,049, of whom 59,225 were being treated for disease, and the remainder for injuries.

The total number of sick and injured returned from France from the beginning of the war up to Feb. 14 was placed at 69,574, of whom 59,456 had been sent home since the armistice was signed.

Health conditions in the army at home were reported as satisfactory for the week of Feb. 14, with the pneumonia rate steadily decreasing.

GRANT 45 DAY
EXTENSION FOR
INCOME RETURN

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—Income tax payers, both corporation and individual, will be granted forty-five days from March 15 for filing their complete tax returns if they notify collectors in writing that they cannot complete their returns by that date.

In making this announcement to night the internal revenue bureau reiterated, however, that 25 per cent of the estimated total tax must be paid by March 15.

Manufacturers of automobiles, motor accessories, pianos, sporting goods, and other articles subjected to special excise taxes under the new war revenue bill need not report their output for the few days between Feb. 25, when the bill was approved, and the end of the month, until the last day of March.

The revenue bureau announced today that blanks for reporting production of the taxable articles would be available in March.

Tobacco Prices Going Up;
New Revenue Act Cause

Hurry, men, and stock up the ill of humidors with a goodly supply of your favorite fags, cigars, and pipe weed. The H. C. of smoking is here.

Announcement was made yesterday by the leading tobacco manufacturers of the country that there would be an immediate advance in prices to meet the increased tax imposed by the revenue bill just signed by the president.

The new schedule will become effective in Chicago retail tobacco stores Saturday.

It looks like a hard winter.

Money Comes Long Way
for "Tribune's" Ice Fund

Additional contributions to THE TRIBUNE ice fund were received yesterday as follows:

L. J. O'Grady, Elkhart, Ind., \$1.00
George Seussville, Long Beach, Cal., .90

Total.....\$1.90
Previously acknowledged.....1,370.76

Total.....\$1,372.66
The fund is used to buy ice for children who otherwise would not have it during the hot summer months.

\$6.25 More Added to
'Tribune' Tobacco Fund

A contribution of \$6.25 to THE TRIBUNE tobacco fund was received yesterday from A. Martin of Gary. This brings the total to date to \$19,351.34.

HASTY MARRIAGE AND SEQUEL STIR DIVORCE JUDGE

Mrs. Eugene Field II.
Wins Freedom from
the Poet's Son.

Eugene Field II. lost his wife yesterday in Judge David M. Brothers' divorce court. He is the son of the late poet. Mrs. Field II. is a distant relative of Bishop Quayle.

"As a husband, Mr. Field was a failure," said Mrs. Hazel Quayle Field, who lives with her mother at 1644 Lunt avenue.

"He just couldn't pass those glistening bars on his way home. He quarreled and later deserted me. Said he would not live with any woman. We lived together about four weeks."

"And you knew him four months before you were married?" asked Judge Brothers. "I suppose if you had known him eight months you would have lived with him eight weeks. Let it be a lesson to you."

Hadley and Emily Jane Part.

George H. Hadley, employed of the Oliver Typewriter company, reached the end of the Lohengrin trail with Emily Jane Part Hadley. It was Hadley's first public appearance since that motor car busted up a post in Lincoln park.

"I found we couldn't get along very well," said George, whose arguments once scared a policeman half to death. "Certain things came up in connection with the trifling fact that we had not been divorced a year from his first wife when he married Emily in Crown Point. Because of that slight mistake Judge Brothers legally separated George and Emily. No mention was made about that automobile that caused all the trouble."

Other Broken Homes.

John Haskins, wealthy Peoria real estate dealer, was made defendant in a suit for separate maintenance filed by Mrs. Julietta Haskins, who charges her husband with desertion.

Irene Douras and George W. Lederer, a theatrical manager, were married out in Crown Point Jan. 12, 1918. Mrs. Lederer now asks a divorce. She says her husband has refused to support her. It is also charged he deserted his wife in 1913.

Theodore M. Gottmann, son of a wealthy candy manufacturer and member of the firm of Theodore Gottmann and Sons, 310 South Peoria street, was called a "constant nagger" in a bill for separate maintenance filed by Mrs. Jeannette F. Gottmann.

Claud E. McHenry, who is in the possession of "the marrying bug," was sued for divorce by Mrs. Mary Gertrude McHenry, a nurse. She charges misconduct with Florence Kealey, with whom he was arrested Feb. 13 in the Reo hotel, 6268 Stewart avenue. For this offense McHenry is said to have been sentenced to the bridewell for one year.

"I understand my client is the fourth or fifth wife of McHenry," said Attorney Maurice J. Slater, who filed the bill.

Girl of 16 Is Missing;
Suspect a Love Affair

Louise Luebeck, 16, 3512 South California avenue, who has been missing since Feb. 21, is being sought by the police, who believe she has a love affair with a soldier or sailor.

ARREST GIRL IN LOOP STORE

Junius Blanchard, 10 years old, 541 Palmer street, was arrested yesterday in the Carson, Pitt, Scott & Co. store after she is said to have taken a number of articles.

BANANA DRAMA

In Which a Trusting Gentleman
Buys Some and Slickers Get
\$350.

APPARENTLY Mr. I. W. Gettem doesn't want his bananas or the 80 cents change thereto appearing in his pocket. He is the owner of 1413 Diversey parkway is still holding the bag at the East Chicago avenue station. But let's go:

Steven was on a north bound Clark street car Sunday, when he first met Mr. Gettem, who entertained him with witty anecdotes. Steven laughed so hard he got out at the wrong corner. They were walking down the street, when they encountered a stranger. He was weeping. They asked the cause.

His millionaire father had just died, had left all his money to the Chicago poor, and he was seeking an honest man to distribute it. Both Steven and Mr. Gettem said they were honest men. The weeper wanted proof of good faith. Mr. Gettem tendered him \$500 and Steven hurried home to his Ostermoor bank, extracted \$350, and handed it over.

At Germania place and Clark street the millionaire's son suddenly became hungry for bananas. So they gave Steven \$1 of his \$350 to buy some. He bought 20 cents' worth. When he returned the whole had gone, without waiting for the change.

Steven is an honest man. Wherefore, if Mr. Gettem and the bereft youth read these lines, they are advised to call at the East Chicago avenue station for the 80 cents.

Some hungry police reporter ate the bananas.

WIFE TO TESTIFY
FOR MAN ACCUSED
OF 'STEALING' HER

Mrs. Rena Tezak, who disappeared after her husband, Andre J. Tezak of Joliet, deputy sheriff of Will county, traced her to 58 East Garfield boulevard, returned to Chicago from Denver, Colo., yesterday. She will testify in the behalf of Lars H. Thalberg, Joliet merchant, who was arrested several weeks ago on complaint of Tezak. Thalberg's attorney says. Tezak charges Thalberg stole the affections of Mrs. Tezak.

Tezak charges that when he found Mrs. Tezak at the Garfield avenue address she was living with the Joliet merchant under the name of Mr. and Mrs. Placer.

J. G. Mahoney, Thalberg's attorney, says his client is innocent and that Mrs. Tezak's testimony will clear him. Mahoney also revealed that Mrs. Tezak, replying to a letter written by her husband after the arrest of Thalberg, referred him to Thalberg's attorney.

The trial, with a jury, will begin tomorrow morning at 10:30 before Judge Graham.

Tezak, it is said, contemplates filing a heavy damage suit against Thalberg.

WOMEN DEANS
EVICT 'SPIES'

The women deans of twenty-one universities were in convention assembled in Harris hall, Northwestern university, yesterday. Purpose: To make the campuses safe for silk-society (the co-ed), insure domestic tranquility, promote the young ladies' welfare, secure the blessings of a less liberty and concoct a whole mess of new female rules for all posterity.

All of a sudden some wary eyes espied two who seemed not of the general ilk. The discussions were stopped and the two young persons quizzed. One 'fessed up—she was a reporter, the very thing they were trying to elude—and the other alibied that she was an actress present merely out of curiosity.

The sergeant at arms on the outside was ordered to act.

COUNCIL VOTES FOR \$1.25 RAISE IN CITY TAXES

Adds \$4,331,191 to the
Budget in Face of
Protests.

Chicago's corporate fund now gets \$1.10 per \$100 of assessed valuation from the tax collections. The city council recommended yesterday that this be increased to \$2.35 per \$100 of assessed valuation.

The legislature will have to act before the increase will be available. The Chicago bureau of public efficiency and allied civic organizations agreed to stand back of an increase up to \$2, but the council said this was not enough to properly carry on the city's various functions.

The tax increase action came after the council had approved a budget providing for expenditures this year of \$23,910,771, which is \$4,331,191 more than the civic organizations thought should be appropriated.

Plan Salary Increases.

If the legislature grants the municipality the authority to boost the tax rate, the annual budget will have to come back to the council for passage, the action yesterday merely being tentative.

As the budget now stands about \$2,750,000 will be set aside for salary increases for city employees. These range from 5 to 20 per cent increases. The bill also has \$1,000,000 for street cleaning work above the figure recommended by the civic organizations.

The council refused to let out these items, although leaving them in meant that the tax rate would have to be increased over the year to provide a working capital. This was sent to the finance committee.

The officials of the efficiency bureau were criticized by Ald. John Toman and John C. Kennedy. They declared their stand on the \$2 rate was unfair to the city.

While the legislature is considering the tax increase question, all city departments will go ahead on the 1918 basis of expenditures. Ald. Schwartz had an order passed putting street cleaning activities on a year-to-year basis.

Ald. John J. Coughlin offered resolutions asking the legislature to repeal the direct primary law. These were sent to the judiciary committee.

ONCE OPERATOR
ON BOARD, HELD
ON \$125 CHARGE

Alexander Dennison of 2158 Lake Park avenue, once a member of the Chicago Board of Trade with a fortune estimated at \$150,000, was arrested yesterday on a charge of obtaining money by false pretenses.

Dr. Walter N. Thomas, a Negro physician living at 2359 South State street, said he paid Dennison \$125 for stock in the La Fayette Film corporation, whose headquarters is in the Oris building. The money was never turned over to the corporation, Dr. Thomas alleges. Dennison denied the charge.

Baby Dies of Scalding;
Pulls Kettle Off Stove

Leroy Luntz, 3 years old, 2425 South Fifty-sixth court, Cicero, died yesterday from scalding received last Sunday. He pulled a kettle from the stove.

BALDWIN REPORT
SHOWS RESULTS
OF WAR ORDERS

Earnings of the Common
Stock More than 9
Per Cent.

In the annual report of the Baldwin
Locomotive company there are pre-
sented figures which characteristically
show the financial position of com-
pany which has enjoyed large war
business. The income account of the
company shows a tax reserve of
\$1,750,000, against \$1,750,000 in 1917,
an increase of \$1,750,000. Also there
was a net profit of \$2,982,921 for 1918,
compared with nothing in the pre-
vious year. The depreciation reserve
has increased \$1,250,000, making total
reserves in deductions from earnings
\$3,982,921, compared with \$1,750,000
in 1917. The net result for the twelve months
ended Dec. 31, 1918, was equal to 9.02
per cent on the \$2,000,000 of common
stock. The total to be paid in 1918 for
common dividends was \$1,875,000, while
in 1917 the reported surplus for the
same purpose was \$3,982,921.

Standard Steel Earnings

The earnings of the Standard Steel
company earned the Baldwin
award in 1918 net profit of \$1,750,000
on a share of the common stock of
the Baldwin company. The income
statement follows:

	1918	1917
Net income	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
Depreciation	1,250,000	1,250,000
Reserve for taxes	1,750,000	1,750,000
Total	\$4,750,000	\$4,750,000

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Am. Steel	100	Am. Steel	100
Am. Steel	100	Am. Steel	100
Am. Steel	100	Am. Steel	100
Am. Steel	100	Am. Steel	100
Am. Steel	100	Am. Steel	100
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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
Am. Steel	100	Am. Steel	100
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Am. Steel	100	Am. Steel	100
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STOCK MARKET
IN MOST ACTIVE
SESSION OF YEAR

Rise in Prices Taken as
Showing Faith in
Prosperity.

The New York Times.

New York, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The
character of the stock market
today was of a sort to persuade
many observers of business during the
last fortnight that the market was dis-
counting developments to come later
on.

It was the most active and the
broadest session of the year to date
and was marked particularly by a re-
newal of large purchases of automobile,
rubber, and steel issues. Net gains
ran from 1 to more than 4 points and
a significant feature was centered in
the fact that the most insistent buying
appeared as the last hour drew to a
close.

While short covering by reluctant bear
speculators had declined to reduce their com-
mitments previously may have had a
part in the day's business, still the steady
demand for particular industrial stocks
group and brought numerous gains of
good sized fractions, with some of a
point or more.

It was noted that the distribution of
speculative interest over an increased
list of stocks reached into the railroad
group and brought numerous gains of
good sized fractions, with some of a
point or more.

As far as current mill operations, labor
conditions, consumers' demand for goods
and sentiment over the war tax burden
to justify a substantial forward move-
ment in stocks.

It is the habit of securities markets,
however, to deal with expectation and
tendancies rather than with occurrences
from day to day, and for this reason as-
suredly of speculative phenomena
have expressed the opinion of late that
stocks were reflecting the state of in-
dustry and trade some months hence.

In case of the automobile business it
is not difficult to visualize a noteworthy
expansion of output later in the year
for the reason that this large manu-
facturing field has been greatly restricted
for more than eight months.

While the curtailment of production
was period of automobile and truck
building for commercial purposes, tak-
ing the steel and iron stocks it is hard-
ly to picture an increase of output and
earnings comparable to the figures es-
tablished during the war boom, and the
same holds good in respect to the sugar,
copper, and leather issues among others.

Readjustment is Rapid.
It seems likely, however, that in all
lines of industry the process of read-
justment has made more progress than
is generally believed. Steel prices have
given way in certain directions
and this marks a step nearer the day
when consumers will again seek the
market freely and the decline in
the copper trade that has been
in the amount of inquiries, including some
from abroad.

Foreign exchange market was enlivened
by a decline of nearly 10 to the peso
in the quotation for Spanish remittances.
In this movement reflected the arrange-
ment between American and Spanish bank-
ers for an additional credit equivalent
to \$15,000,000 at Madrid. The other ex-
change quotations were devoid of im-
portance. Call money was lent at 5 per
cent and 5 1/2 per cent toward the end
of the day, the former rate ruling for
most loans.

DRY GOODS.
NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Cotton goods were
generally quiet. Print cloths showed
a basis of 20 to 25 cents in the
Yarns were dull. New prices are expected
in the middle of the week.

Service in the Preparation of
Your Income and Excess
Profits Tax Returns

WE have established a service, under
the direction of Mr. R. J. F. Allen,
for the assistance of our customers and
others in the preparation of their tax re-
turns as required by the new Revenue Act.

You are cordially invited to avail your-
self of Mr. Allen's services, which are
rendered without charge.

JAMES L. BUSH
105 South La Salle Street
Chicago

CORRESPONDENT

Guaranty Trust Company
of New York

HIGH INCOME YIELD
SAFETY—MARKETABILITY

A seasoned 7% Preferred Stock investment listed on
New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Income yield at present market price over 8 1/2%.

Regular dividends have been paid uninterruptedly over
a long period of years.

Company's net earnings during past six years have aver-
aged over \$1,475,000 annually, or more than FIVE TIMES
average annual dividend requirements.

Secured by NET TANGIBLE ASSETS of nearly \$300 per
share and is followed by dividend paying common stock
listed on New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges, having
a present market value in excess of \$5,000,000.

Company is well established and widely known, with re-
sources of more than \$27,000,000.

Send for Detailed Circular

HYNEY, EMERSON & CO.
Investment Securities
39 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO
Telephone Randolph 6010

Income Tax Schedules

The Income Tax Department of
this Bank is at the disposal of
individuals who desire to avail
themselves of this service. We
have prepared a booklet, con-
taining a copy of the law, which
will be furnished on request.

Illinois Trust & Savings Bank
La Salle and Jackson Streets, Chicago

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

CHICAGO MONEY MARKET.
Money in Chicago steady at 5 1/2 per cent on
collateral; commercial paper, 6 1/2 per cent on
60 day note on the country. New York, Feb. 26.
Chicago call money, 5 1/2 per cent; 60 day note on
collateral, 6 1/2 per cent; 90 day note on collateral,
6 1/2 per cent; 120 day note on collateral, 6 1/2 per cent.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.
NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Money market steady at 5 1/2 per cent on
collateral; commercial paper, 6 1/2 per cent on
60 day note on the country. New York, Feb. 26.
Chicago call money, 5 1/2 per cent; 60 day note on
collateral, 6 1/2 per cent; 90 day note on collateral,
6 1/2 per cent; 120 day note on collateral, 6 1/2 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE
Foreign exchange in amounts of \$25,000.
London, Feb. 26.—Cable transfers, 47 1/2; gold, 47 1/2; silver, 47 1/2.
Paris, Feb. 26.—Cable transfers, 165 1/2; gold, 165 1/2; silver, 165 1/2.
Berlin, Feb. 26.—Cable transfers, 180 1/2; gold, 180 1/2; silver, 180 1/2.

YOUR NEW INCOME TAXES

Congress has just passed a new
War Revenue Bill levying in-
creased taxes on incomes, excess
profits, etc. We now have ready
for distribution a copy of the
Bill with notes, index and tables
showing the schedule of taxes
on various incomes. We shall
be glad to give you a copy. You
are also welcome to consult our
Income Tax Bureau in regard
to making out your schedule.
There is no charge for this service.

Harris Trust and Savings Bank
Organized as N. W. Harris & Co. 1882. Incorporated 1907
HARRIS TRUST BUILDING, CHICAGO

"Your Personal Bank"

COFFEE PRICES
NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Coffee market higher on a little covering of May and
June futures opened unchanged to market
higher on a little covering of May and
June futures opened unchanged to market
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June futures opened unchanged to market

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The fol-
lowing is a statement of the condition of
the United States treasury for Feb. 24:
Treasury receipts for Feb. 24, \$2,451,997.
Treasury disbursements for Feb. 24, \$2,451,997.
Treasury balance on Feb. 24, \$2,451,997.

U. S. TREASURY STATEMENT
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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

[illegible][illegible]

FOR SALE—WILL, SACHAMON NOW IN
room bungalow and garage. No. 14
Kamman street. Call 1-2500.

FOR SALE—\$1,000 CASH—1887 CH.
landed, 5 r. house and 3 r. bungalow. 1
room both bath, gas. OTHERS. Albert 1-2500

HOUSES—WEST SIDE

FOR SALE—1630 ADAMS-ST. NEAR 156
land-bird 10 room modern bath and
garage. Call 1-2500. West 1-2500

W. WOLTERSDORF CO.
400 N. Dearborn-st., or 1607 Mth St.

VACANT—SOUTH SIDE

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ADJ. 8011 1/2 Mth
In Jersey building 1500 sq. ft. lot
paid for. Torrens title; direct through
service to loan or 80. Chicago. Value 800
Call 1-2500. Will make cash offer.
cash sale. A. EVANS, 818 E. 14th.

OR SALE—30 FT. LOT ON SOUTH SIDE
with improvements in 2 blocks from or
only \$325. \$355 due. Call
for details. Call A. SHERMAN 106 W. 4
La Salle. Phone Main 2043.

OR SALE—ELEGANT LUXURY COACH
lot in Windsor. Improvements in
price \$1,000. Terms \$100 down, balance in
monthly payments. Call
La Salle. Telephone Main 2043.

OR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EAST
side of Windsor. Building lot in
improvements. Call
Telephone Douglas 2552 or Wm. H.
HEDRICK 3809 Michigan.

VACANT—NORTH SIDE

OR SALE—OAKDALE AVE., NE. 203
Grove-ave. 30x140, vacant, phone
hooked up. Call
OR SALE—1001125, N. CLARK NE. 011
date: ex. site from garage or small apt.
TENDERSON CO. 5519 corner

VACANT-NORTHWEST SIDE.
FOR SALE-BIG BARGAIN 30 FOOT LOT
Facing McLeod Park, w. with
new brick in Price only \$245. Terms \$25
down, \$6 monthly. Near Milwaukee
St. and Franklin St. Transportation \$3.
BARRER Room 40, 150 W. Washington St.
Phone Franklin 1166.

VACANT-WEST SIDE.
FOR SALE-CHICKEN FARM-ONE ACRE
of fine land. Block from N. W. station 45
minutes to loop. 16 monthly
\$100 down. \$10 monthly.
TOWN, 150 W. Washington St. Franklin
1166.

FOR SALE-1334 W. WASHINGTON ST. 11
\$170. EDGAR M. SNOW & CO. 66 W.
Washington St.

REAL ESTATE-MFG. PROPERTY.
FOR SALE OR LEASE: WILL BUILD MOD-

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

lot 50x178. Owner Austin 2451
SALE 5 R. BUNG. N. Oak Pa
are old, prime cond.: must see
00. Cont. 7870 or Oak Park 2451

FEBRUARY 27, 1941

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VARIETY STORE—NORTH SHORE
doing \$10,000 a year. Call Room
516, N. La Salle-st.

WHEEL BAKERY—N. LA SALLE
\$800 a day. Call Room
La Salle-st. Room 444

WOODWORKING PLANT WANTED
in or near Chicago and railroad.
Inquire Address Y 469, Tribune.

**PRINTER
OR PUBLISHER.**

We have orders for 50,000 books;
printer or publisher to handle them;
share profits in lump sum or by
stage; will net you at least 10%
of sales. Address F 7, Tribune.

**MILLIONS
MADE BY HENRY FORD
ON A GAS ENGINE.**

Even greater returns await the man
who invest \$2,000 in the new
TERMINATOR VALUUM ENGINE,
which produces 100 h.p. and runs
for 10c a day. Ready now for sale
at \$2,000 per unit. No money down,
no risk. Already orders are coming
strained fast. Address F 58, Tribune.

**INVENTORS' TOOL FACTORY HAS AD-
vantic screw machine capacity
spring small screws up to one inch
long. If you own patents or know
how to make possibilities write us. Will pay
you for your rights. Address 108
South Dear St., Ind.**

MANUFACTURER

Have perfect horizontal carburetor. If you
manufacture let me know if you
would like give you good interest in
and manufacture of this engine plus
details. Address F 56, Tribune.

ENGRAVER.

I have several things to engrave.

regular scale, price and bonus. Give details in reply.
ADDRESS P Y 473. TRIBUNA

[illegible]

Monopoly essential food prod-
Chicago. Demonstration plans
ning \$50,000 annually. Pri-
view. Principals only.
LESS X 312. TRIBUNE

[illegible]

Attorney at law, 1169
BUSINESS MAN WILL GO
 manufacturing concern
 employing additional capital
 business has a future. Ad-
 v.
 ARE AND THE

[illegible]

Completed.
Commenting on
night, one Democr
that the president m
country by June a
might str

...ay away un
tember: In various
opted, however, that
tional affairs will re
short his sojourn, un
new congress a long
Paris to assemble.
Democratic leaders
if all the pending is
fail it would not be
an extra session be